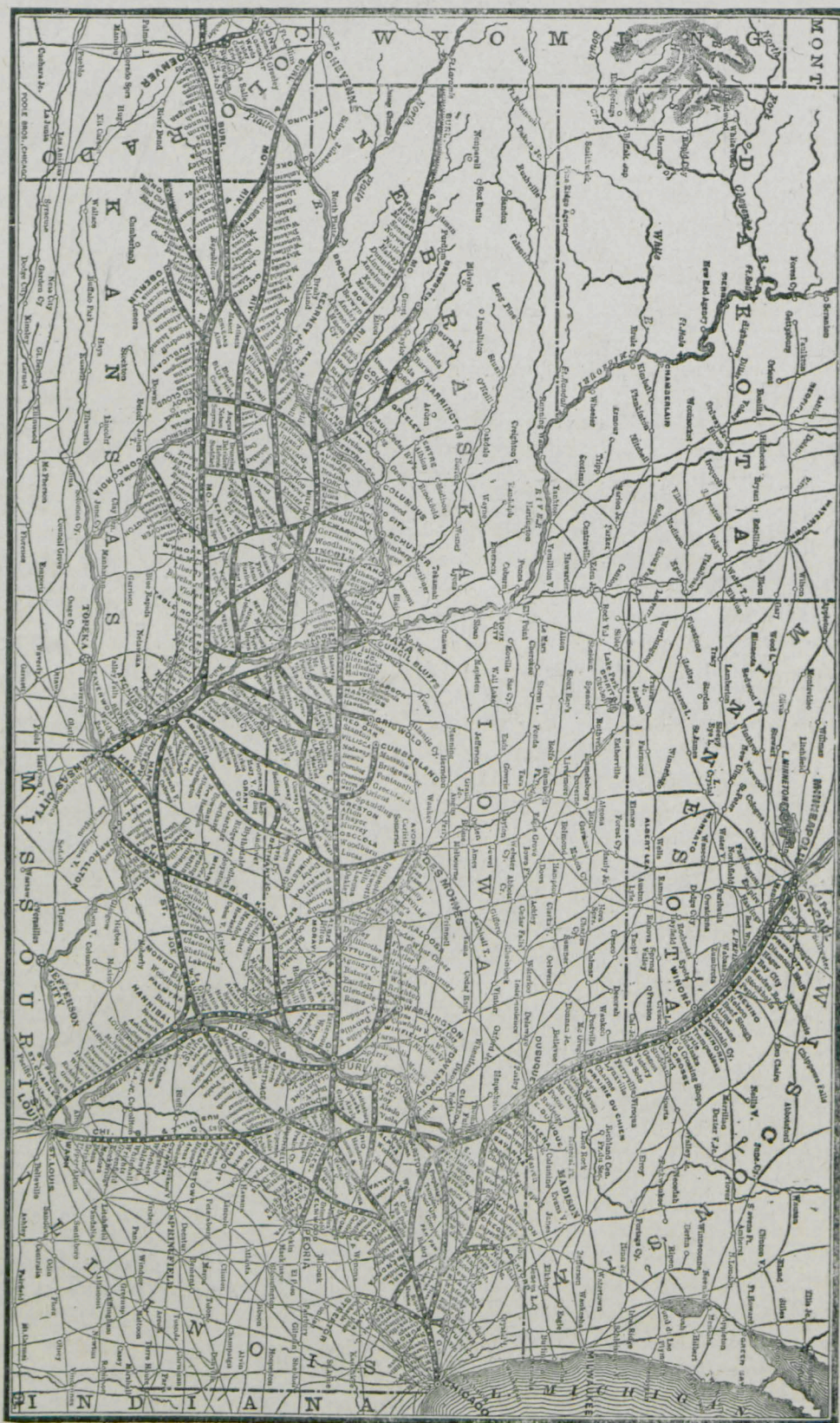


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A TRIP TO ALASKA.

By Mrs. Alice Ives Breed, (Class of '71) Lynn, Mass.

ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON, June 17th, 1887, we started on our summer trip, via C. P. R. R., our objective point being Alaska. The exclamations of our friends, "What under the sun ever put the idea of visiting Alaska into your heads?" were still ringing in our ears.

When well settled in the cars, my other half remarked, "Well, this is a wild-cat scheme, and all of your planning!"

After resting a day in Montreal, we drove at nine o'clock Saturday evening to C. P. R. R. Station, and were soon settled in our comfortable car "Yokohama," with the expectation of remaining till the following Friday night. The scenery until we reached Winnipeg, Manitoba, was rather uninteresting, with the exception of the northern shore of Lake Superior. The dreary forests of burnt fir-trees standing like grim spectres on either side, grew to be not only monotonous, but depressing.

Let me say right here that the Canadian Pacific is the longest railroad in the world. It was built by a syndicate of wealthy gentlemen, aided by the English and Canadian governments, in something like four years, and cost \$150,000,000. There are places in the mountains where the road cost from \$600,000 to \$800,000 per mile.

After leaving Winnipeg, we had the broad rolling prairies and alkali plains, until we reached the glorious Coast range of mountains, which give this road its reputation for fine scenery. The names of the stations along the way inter-

ested me very much, some of which were "Swift Current," "Medicine Hat," "Rat Portage," "Moorejan," "Regina," "Donald," "Galgarry," "Kamloops," "Illecollerral, etc., etc.

Just before reaching the mountains we pulled up at a little station on the Black Feet Reservation, and a band of about thirty Indians in war dress, or *undress*, came dashing down to our train on their ponies, making horrible noises on ——— musical instruments. They looked so hideous in their war-paint, and came at us with such a rush, that I closed my window in great haste, and awaited the result. We found that they were friendly and simply wanted *money*. Trained Bear, the chief, a magnificent specimen of physical manhood, passed through the car with an inverted drum for contributions after which the Indians executed a war dance, the conductor, a most obliging man, holding the train. It seems that these Indians were celebrating the Queen's Jubilee, and I must confess that never in my own far West have I seen anything so perfectly in accord with my idea of savages.

A number of our passengers left the car at Bauff, a famous watering place with hot springs, at three o'clock Thursday morning. At five o'clock of the same morning we arose, hastily dressed, and went to the rear of the car, which had an observation room, where we had a fine view of "Kicking Horse Pass" as we ascended the beginning of six hundred miles of fine mountain scenery — the Selkirk, Gold, and Cascade Ranges. Nine times we crossed the "Kicking Horse River," a turbulent and ob-

steperous stream of water, with snow-covered mountains all about us.

We were very soon brought to a stand-still at Beaver, where we found the track and station undermined, a creek having left its natural bed, and made for itself a new course. Here we were detained seven hours, when the train from the coast came up to the opposite side of the wash-out, and we with our effects, were transferred. Resuming our journey, we soon found ourselves in the heart of the beautiful Selkirks.

Upon reaching our greatest height, we were told that the mountains we were looking up at perpendicularly, was a mile higher.

Near here, two rivers start, one flows into the Atlantic, the other into the Pacific Ocean.

The trees in this region are red cedar and pine, and it is really sad to witness the destruction by fire of these majestic forests.

The trestles on this road are something fearful to contemplate, one being three hundred feet in height.

At seven o'clock we found ourselves at a hotel for supper, nestled at the base of Glacier Mountain, which is covered with ice the year around. Although we were belated and it was almost dark, still upon resuming our journey we had an opportunity of seeing the celebrated loop on the mountains with the forest fires all about us.

We took with us in our car, the wife of the proprietor of Graciere Hotel; she with babe in arms, was going a few stations beyond with a friend to escape from the forest fires. We being tired, sought our rest early, but in the morning

learned that as we advanced the forest fires raged more fiercely, our engineer, fireman, brakeman and conductor having to fight their way for a mile. They also informed us that our car became uncoupled from the mountain, on one of those wooden trestles during the night, and we were not missed till the train had gone on some little distance.

Surely that time for us, ignorance proved to be bliss.

Friday morning found us among the Gold Range of Mountains, the scenery resembling that of Scotland; here we found the Chinese in great numbers cultivating thrifty little vegetable gardens and fishing for the delicious salmon that are so very abundant in these streams.

I remember particularly the little town of Kamloops, so beautifully situated on the north branch of the Thompson river, with fine ranches stretching away on either hand.

We were surfeited with the lovely scenery from now on, our train skirting this river till it becomes the Frazer, shooting through tunnels, and whirling around mountain cliffs.

We were fortunate in having the engineer (a Scotchman) of this wonderful piece of engineering in our car with us that afternoon, as he gave us much valuable information. To the sportsman and the angler, British Columbia is full of attractions, game abounding in great profusion, and the streams being full of the most delicious salmon.

We noticed in the trees along the river banks the "caches" where the fishermen put their smoked salmon for safe keeping.

Yale, as we remember is a very picturesque village, nearly surrounded by mountains, and situated on the Frazer river.

Friday night at midnight we arrived at Vancouver, the terminus of Canadian Pacific, the pleasantest and least fatiguing railroad journey that we ever experienced, although the longest continuous road in the world, it being 2,905 miles in length. It is now possible for one to make this journey and find at Vancouver comfortable Cunard steamers that will take him quickly and safely across to Japan, the Canadian-Pacific Railroad thus affording a quicker means of transit for circumnavigating the globe than any other road. (It saves 458 miles over the Union Pacific.)

Saturday forenoon we went aboard a steamer, crossed the Gulf of Georgia, which consumed several

hours, and at evening found ourselves at Victoria Fuca Strait, one of the prettiest English towns imaginable.

We were happy when settled at "Driard House," with a French chef, the cuisine of the house having a wide-spread reputation.

Two days of rest were before us, we were not to sail till Monday night.

The climate of Victoria is well-nigh perfect; the people are English, of course, and are quite independent. They speak of Canadians as Eastern people.

The population of this town is about ten thousand souls.

There are about four thousand Chinese in this place, there being a Chinatown, with shops, joss house and theatre.

The honey-suckles and roses of Victoria we shall never forget.

The climate and soil being favorable for the growth of these flowers, one can imagine the luxuriance of them; the honey-suckles clambered over the porches and cottage doors, filling the air with their fragrance, while the rose trees grew to quite a height, bearing immense roses, and delighting the hearts of the ladies of our party.

We drove to Esquimalt, a suburb, where there is a very fine dry-dock and fleet of British men-of-war, that made us tremble when we thought of what our fate would be provided there should be any unpleasantness between our mother country and ourselves.

The admiral's ship, "Triumph," was the one we singled out to explore.

We found there were five hundred men on board, and that the strictest discipline prevailed.

In a large, handsome keg or barrel was the crew's grog, and in silver letters we read, "The Queen, God bless her," the English soldier's toast.

Monday night at 9 o'clock, still light, we drove to the wharf, some English friends going with us to see us off.

We found our steamer, "Olympian," far finer than we dared hope, there being incandescent lights in our state-room; boat comfortably filled, something less than one hundred people being aboard, some of whom had traveled the world over, and yet were foolish enough to desire to see Alaska.

All night we lay at anchor, waiting for the San Francisco boat, which connects with the Alaska boats, but early in the morning, with our San Francisco arrivals, we

set sail for Alaska, formerly called "Seward's Folly." This annex is nine times as large as our New England States, and cost \$7,200,000 besides transfer expenses, \$30,000.

It is said that Douglass Island alone is worth all that our government paid for Alaska.

The Seal Islands yield a revenue of \$300,000 a year.

Great things are expected from the gold mines, the "Treadwell" alone being the largest in the world.

Mr. Seward, when asked what he considered to be the greatest act of his official life, promptly responded, "The purchase of Alaska, although," he added, "it may take two generations before the purchase is fully appreciated."

You will perhaps remember that one of the most eloquent speeches that Charles Sumner ever made was made upon this same subject, when prejudice against the purchase was so rampant, and that many were converted through his eloquent appeal.

After the transfer, in 1867, of Russian America to our government, the old name had to be abandoned, and at Charles Sumner's suggestions "Alaska," the great land, was given it.

In 1869 Ex-Secretary Seward and party visited this country, and were favorably impressed with all they saw and heard.

For seventeen years Alaska was kept in the back-ground by the neglect of Congress to provide any form of civil government or protection, so that one can easily imagine the great need of Dr. Jackson and Mrs. McFarland, noble missionaries who went in 1877 to that desolate country to do good among the Indians. It is really heart-rending to read of the evil practices among these Indians, the terrible uses to which they put their wives and daughters, and the eagerness with which some of the more conscientious ones watched every steamer to see if the long-promised missionary had been sent, only to be doomed to disappointment after disappointment.

And so we started on our beautiful inland sail of one thousand miles, smooth sailing nearly all the way, there being only two or three places where the ocean-swell is felt at all—a few hours while crossing "Queen Charlotte Sound," and "Dixon Entrance."

The scenery is compared to the fiods of Norway, and the glaciers are both wonderful and numerous—the glaciers of Switzerland are

as mere infants compared with those of Alaska.

The oh's and ah's became tiresome, and adjectives failed to express our delight at the beautiful scenery through which we were passing. To quote a certain writer, "There is a *surfeit of wonder*; the mind reacts, and the traveler would hail with real pleasure something commonplace." When soaring too high, Capt. Carroll would bring us to ourselves by saying, "Just wait until you see my pet." "Your pet, Captain, what can it be?" we exclaimed. "Why," said the captain, "the Muir Glacier, to be sure."

Occasionally the steamer anchors off Metlakatlah, the *model* mission-station of the Northwest. This village is built around a bay in British Columbia, just below the Alaska boundary line.

Mr. Duncan, one of the noblest men that ever entered the mission-field, gave up mercantile life to engage in this work.

He first went to Fort Simpson, but the evils and temptations were so great that he took away about fifty Indians and founded the village Metlakatlah. A strip of the land was marked off for church purposes, and the rest of it divided among the Indians. It was considered a doubtful experiment, but Mr. Duncan's heart and soul were in the enterprise. Every Indian had to sign the temperance pledge, give up his shaman or medicine man, and refrain from work on the Sabbath. At the end of twenty-three years, one finds a well laid-out village, with two-story houses, sidewalks and street-lamps. A large Gothic church has been built, with rectory adjoining, a school house, public hall and a store. All of these buildings have been put up by the Indians. Mr. Duncan has taught them all this, working with them, and sharing with them the profits. They have established a large cannery and store, as a joint-stock company, and they draw their dividends as gravely as though it had been the regular custom of their ancestors.

These Indians make their salmon cans; fill, solder, heat, varnish, label, and pack them. This Metlakatlah salmon commands the highest price in the London market, and each year handsome profits are paid these islanders.

The women have been taught to spin and weave the fleece of the mountain goat into heavy cloths, shawls, and blankets. Boots, shoes, ropes and leather are made

here. There is a carpenter shop, and even a telephone, which connects the saw-mill with the village store. Salmon, herring and halibut abound in these Alaskan waters. Think of getting 7,000 salmon in one haul of the seine! Consider, also, a salmon weighing 60 pounds, and another which tips the scales at 120 pounds!

Our first landing was made at Fort Wrangel, June 31st, where we spent a short time visiting the Mission Indian houses; and examining many curious totem-poles. These totems are tall cedar posts, rising far above the houses of the Indians, carved with faces of men and beasts, representing events in their genealogy and mythology. These totems are not always understood by visitors, but they tell a plain story to every Firash, for they record the great events in the history of the family.

I am told that some of the totems were made hollow, and that the ashes of the dead were placed in them, cremation having been in vogue until the missionaries Christianized the Indians.

The Indian's idea of a hell of ice made him reason that he who was buried in the earth would be cold forever after, while he whose body was burned or cremated would be warm and comfortable throughout eternity. Only the wealthy can have the totems, as the cost of carving a cedar post fifty feet high, with the attendant feasts and ceremonies, would bring their value to one or two thousand dollars.

Here at Wrangel our "curio friend" had her first opportunity to buy silver bracelets which the Indians hammer out of fifty-cent pieces and silver dollars.

Strange as it may at first seem, Wrangel is colder in winter than Sitka, which is much further north, the climate of Sitka being tempered by the Japanese Gulf current.

One sees a great deal of fog in making a trip to this country, caused, some say, by the warm Japanese current coming in contact with the icy waters of Alaska.

The time allotted us for visiting Wrangel was ample, but before leaving this nasty, Indian-smelling village, I would like to tell you of a sight that some of our party saw while strolling through the town, and I will use the words of the very bright gentleman who told us that night at dinner, since written up in an article of his in the "North American Review." Although in a little different garb, we recognized the incident as the one he told us

with so much glee on board the Olympian.

"Our party at Wrangel saw a sick man lying on his blanket out under the open heavens, and as we were picking our way through the inexpressible mud and ooze and nastiness, we saw a dreadful looking creature, with a blackened tin pot in one hand, while under the other arm, pressed against her body, was a baby with nothing on but a shirt. As she hitched along, the little child became more exposed, until you could see it naked below the arm-pits. When she reached her smoldering fire, which was out of doors, she coolly sat down on her haunches, smoothed flat a bunch of the wet grass, seated the baby thereon, and the little thing blinked and snuggled contented by its mother's side with all the satisfaction which was ever born of good treatment and maternal tenderness, while we effeminate grown men and women looked on clad in rain-coats, winter ulsters, and the thickest woollens money could buy."

July 1st we were at Douglass Island, upon which is the famous Treadwell gold mine. Stopping here but a short time, we went across to Juneau, a mining town nestled at the base of a mountain, the town of Alaska, with a population of two or three thousand people. Here we spent several hours exploring the town and shops, laying in a supply of furs, chilkat blankets, silver bracelets and blankets. At about noon we weighed anchor, and soon came upon the most beautiful ice-floes or bergs imaginable, and such cloud effects I never saw—the clouds resting upon the mountains with the snow-covered peaks peeping out from above.

We put in at Iakon Inlet, and "iced up," as the captain said. It certainly was a curious sight to see the men in the life-boat catch in their net those great boulders of ice broken off from the glaciers and floating around in salt water.

From Takon Inlet we went straight to Chilcoot, nearly 60° north, sailing through the beautiful Lynn canal. At the head of this canal a long point juts out into the water—opposite this land, on the Chilkat side, is the great Davidson Glacier, sweeping from between two mountains, and spreading out like an opened fan. The glacier is three miles across its front, and twelve hundred feet high where it slopes to meet the level ground. The level part is covered with a moraine, on which is a thick

forest of pines. This is a most impressive glacier, and is named for Prof. George Davidson, the astronomer, who has explored its lower slopes.

We had on board our steamer a young girl who had been to school at Portland, Oregon, and was going home to Chilkat to teach. The captain with his mates in the life-boat, put ashore with the young Chilkat girl, and as we bade her good-bye, and saw her left on that desolate shore, we felt as though we had buried her.

Before leaving the Chilkat country, let me speak of the blankets which the Indian women weave out of the long fleece of the mountain goat, on primitive looms. The art is fast dying out, owing to our woolen blankets being introduced, so that the natives value very highly the remaining ones. These blankets are about two yards in width, bordered at the ends and across the bottom with a deep fringe. The colors are black, white and yellow, with a bit of blue, with totemic figures woven in. The prices range from twenty to forty dollars, a beautiful one being offered me at the latter price; but a friend who went up on a later steamer told me that she paid sixty dollars. I fear that the Indian gauged the price by the desire she showed to possess the blanket. These Indians are very shrewd, and know the full value of their wares. They have been cheated too often in the past by the white men not to have learned that lesson.

Saturday, July 2d, we came upon the "Captain's pet," the Muir Glacier. Words or pictures fail to give one an adequate idea of this majestic glacier. It must be seen to be appreciated.

As we entered Glacier Bay, nothing could be finer than the view we had of the front of the great glacier, the slope of the glacial field and the background of lofty mountains. Mt. Clifton and Mt. Fairweather, 15,000 feet, stood clear-cut against the sky.

The lead was cast frequently, and we were anchored finally within a safe distance, about one thousand yards from the glacier. Those of us who desired were put ashore in the life-boat, and left to explore the moraine until the captain's whistle called us back to the ship. We lay at anchor all the afternoon, and were fascinated as we stood breathlessly watching the great pieces of ice crack off from the glacier and plunge into the sea, sounding like the roar of artillery.

The front of this glacier, where it breaks directly into the sea, is three miles wide; the ice-wall, a greenish blue, towers three hundred feet above. For forty miles back this glacier has been traced, and this is only one of five in this bay. It is named after Prof. John Muir, the Pacific Coast geologist,

who is said to be the first white man who ever explored this ice bay.

One of the great charms we felt in visiting the Muir Glacier was that we knew so very little about it, and had no guide-books to tell us where to go, and just what emotions we were expected to feel, therefore we felt it to be an unique experience in our traveling. Before leaving home we did not seem to be able to lay our hands on any book upon Alaska but Elliott's, a scientific work, which tells one but little of the southeastern territory open to tourists. At Victoria we purchased Dr. Sheldon Jackson's book, but best of all is Mrs. Scidmore's, "The Sitkan Archipelago," which was presented to me by one of our party upon our return voyage.

After having spent a day at the "Muir," we reluctantly turned our faces away, feeling that a sight like that fully repaid us for our journey to Alaska.

Sunday, July 3d, found us at Sitka, the capital, with five thousand inhabitants, a lovely harbor-city beautifully set in snow-covered mountains, the Greek church showing up plainly, with its characteristic Russian dome.

After calling upon one of the naval officers to whom we had an introduction, we visited the Indian village, or rancherie, consisting of a double row of square houses fronting on the beach. Each house is numbered and whitewashed, and the ground about it graveled and drained. When the Indians are all at home in the winter, they number over a thousand. There are no totem-poles in Sitka, the Indians being very civilized.

Sitka Jack is one of the lions of the village, but the palace of Firashtown is owned by Mrs. Tom, who lives in a white painted house with green blinds, and is said to be worth ten thousand dollars, all made in trading with the Indians in other places, and with the traders at Sitka. They say when she makes a trade she is sure to come off with a handsome profit.

Mrs. Scidmore in her book tells a very funny story about Mrs. Tom's new dress. "The native dress maker was called in, and the dress of one of our party was examined. Mrs. Tom suddenly discovered that what appeared to be a velvet skirt was merely a sham flounce that ended a few inches under a long underskirt. Her bewildered look and sorry shake of the head over this evidence of civilized pretense amused us, and in slow, disapproving tones she discussed the sham and swindle with her dressmaker."

The Indian men, and even the women, can be seen carving the silver bracelets, rings and pins, there being some excellent silversmiths among them. I believe they engrave as the Japanese do, by drawing the knife toward them.

The Alaskan Indians are certainly

very unlike our North American Indians, and some talk about their having come from Asia, it being only thirty-six miles across.

Woman's rights among the Sitkan women prevail to an astonishing degree. They are all sharp and keen at driving a bargain, and if they cannot get their price for their furs and articles, think nothing of getting into their canoes and paddling off a thousand miles, if by so doing they can gain a yard or two of calico.

Salmon fishing is a very great industry at Sitka. In fact the Indians are in their boats so much, sitting in cramped positions, that they look deformed in the lower extremities, and toe in shockingly.

If an Indian makes a trade with a white person, and his wife happens to appear on the scene, there is sure to be trouble, for she bullies her lord and master to such a degree that the sale is not affected unless her price is paid.

In regard to the climate of Sitka, it is not such a cold place in winter as New York City. Ice seldom forms to any degree of thickness, and skating is a great rarity. The summers are delightfully cool and enjoyable. There is a great deal of rain and fog, but even though it rains so much, things do not get musty.

The diseases common among these Indians are consumption, pneumonia and rheumatism. They suffer terribly from the latter disease, and no wonder, when we can see those who can afford shoes take them off and carry them in their hands, walking around in the rain and mud barefooted, and also when we remember how the little, almost naked child was carefully (?) deposited on the wet grass at Wrangel.

The wrongs that women suffer at the hands of white men and miners in Alaska are terrible, but the missionaries are there, and working hard to counteract all this evil.

At the time of the transfer most of the Russians, with their possessions, returned to their native land, and the Bishop went off to San Francisco, carrying with him some of the choicest treasures of the church. There only two Russian families in Sitka, and a few half-breeds.

In 1869 the Greek church was robbed by some discharged soldiers of the garrison, and only a few of the valuables were recovered. We were shown the rich vestments of the church, robes of cloth of gold and cloth of silver and Bishop's cap studded with all kinds of precious stones. These were all brought out of the inner sanctuary, where no woman is allowed to enter. In this church are paintings of the saints, actually robed in garments of beaten silver with halos of silver and gold set gems. Over the bronze door is a picture of "The Last Supper," the faces in which are painted on ivory and the

figures draped in robes of silver. After all this we repaired to the Presbyterian Mission, where we were greatly interested in the converted Indian boys and girls. Alice, a very intelligent Indian girl, acted as interpreter. The boys, with close-cut hair and in new suits of blue, filed into the room, quietly taking their seats, and behaving through the service in a manner which would put many of our white boys to shame. Indian women in Sunday dress, with bright kerchiefs on their heads, and with their babies in their arms, sat eagerly listening to the interpretation of the scripture lesson as it fell from the lips of Alice.

But one solitary figure, sitting on a bench in the rear of the room, with head hung down, touched me more than anything else. It was that of a sailor lad who had left his ship and came alone to a service held for Indians. I could but think that the lad had had a Christian mother, and perhaps had gone astray, but could not forget his mother's teachings.

In the suburbs of Sitka is a very beautiful walk or promenade along Indian river; the woods are really very tropical in appearance, and one's mind is immediately disabused of the idea that Alaska consists of frozen rivers and snow-covered mountains.

In the afternoon, late, we attended the funeral of an Indian held in the Greek church. The procession attracted our attention while we were at lunch at a little hotel in Sitka. The catafalque, priest, and casket borne by pall-bearers, followed by a large number of Indians, all of whom seemed to be mourners, passed by quickly. The service, of course, was conducted according to the Greek Church, and at the close the Indians one by one stepped up to the casket, lifted the metal that hung on the breast of the deceased, then stooped and kissed, or appeared to kiss, the dead man. The face was covered with the exception of the eyes and forehead.

I never saw such immense ravens as there are in Sitka, and there are such large numbers of them, too. The Indians believe that the spirits of the departed ones inhabit the bodies of the birds, and so they never shoot them.

When an Indian dies, if possible, the body is handed through a window, just exactly as the spirit is supposed to have taken its flight.

The wild flowers about Sitka are exceedingly interesting. We saw a large collection of pressed and painted ones, which a young lady resident showed us.

We went away from the capital laden with baskets, bracelets, walrus tusks, shaman's or medicine men's rattles, drums and furs, but not before we had the good fortune to see the Brady collection of Alaskan curios, which have

since been sent to the Smithsonian Institution.

July 4th we spent at Juneau, the captain having promised us great fun. The Indians were all out in gala dress. The women appeared in their bright-colored silks and satins, with gay blankets completely covered with pearl shirt-buttons, sewed on in the most intricate patterns. We had a real celebration in the New Opera House, several of our gentlemen from the steamer participating. Two of them were congressmen, one from Illinois and one from Maine—the leading republican in the house. But the charming old gentleman from New York in his speech captivated the hearts of all. We found that he was an old school master of the judge of Juneau, who was on the platform.

We were pleased to listen to Dr. Jackson also, the pioneer missionary, as we had been greatly interested in his book, but were told that we would not be likely to meet him, as he was down in the Hulah country.

In the afternoon, from the very top of our steamer, we saw the Indian canoe races. The snow-covered mountains were all about us, Juneau rested at the foot of one of them. Indians, men, women and children, in holiday attire representing all the colors of the rainbow, lined the wharfs, while Indians on the waters raced in dug-outs. This was a sight most picturesque, and one long to be remembered.

At dinner that night, Captain Carroll politely asked a few of us to go with him in his steam launch over to Douglas Island and meet Mr. Treadwell, as well as see his famous gold mine. Mr. Treadwell escorted us over his house, which was the most comfortable and attractive one that we saw in Alaska. Then we went through his laboratory into stamp-mills, and finally into the mine itself, which is in the side of a hill. The ore is not of a high grade, but is easily milled, and the supply seems to be inexhaustible, the whole of Douglas Island being permeated with this gold ore. There are three hundred hands employed in the mine, and one million dollars of gold are taken out per annum.

We returned to the steamer late, and were exhausted, so that we were forced to decline the invitation to go along with some of our friends to the first opera ever held in Juneau. One can very easily imagine how very crude the performance must have been. The stage-settings were very funny, they said, and the audience was a motley crowd. Then to add to the uniqueness of the occasion there was a little shooting affray in the bar-room, which was a room adjoining, with only a thin partition between.

Upon arising the next morning we found our boat steaming homeward, our next landing being made at Departure

Bay, where all steamers going north stop to "coal up." Here we had a chance to communicate with the home friends through the medium of the telegraph—the first time for about eleven days.

We remember while waiting at this place of visiting the little old English woman's flower garden, where the roses grow to be so large and beautiful. How hungry we were for flowers, and how enthusiastic we were over the few she gave us, for sell them she would not.

From Departure Bay we went to Nanarine, stopping only long enough to explore the town and pass the custom house.

I shall never forget that last night on board the Olympian. The great full-moon shone on the waters, revealing the mountains with their snowy peaks in the distance. Then we serenaded the captain, and we all felt a tenderness one for the other as we thought of having to part soon, some never to meet again on the shores of time.

Across the Straits of Fuca we next went to Victoria, where we spent several hours. Here we found our letters and telegrams, and all were happy, for the home news was good news.

Leaving Victoria we went on to Port Townsend for a brief stay. There we had that beautiful sail on Puget Sound, sitting on deck without wraps in the warm sunshine. The good old Olympian finally left us at Tacoma, where the good-byes had to be said to some of the friends. At Tacoma we feasted upon the beauties of Mt. Tacoma, or Rainier; far finer, we thought, is this mountain than Mt. Hood. It is about sixty-five miles from the hotel, but the view one gets of it is simply superb. The setting sun shining on its snowy crest produced the same rosy glow that one sees in Switzerland. The glaciers on this wonderfully beautiful mountain are numerous, three of them being accessible. We were so enthusiastic over this mountain that we planned a trip in the future, when we hoped to explore those glaciers.

After a day of rest we were compelled to bid adieu to the rest of our party, some going down into California, we with others into Yellowstone Park, still others over the Central Pacific railroad, and our congressional friends into Colorado and Utah. We felt that we had just ended one of the pleasantest trips of our lives.

THE HELLENIC INFLUENCE.

TRUTH in its essence is eternal. In its outward form, from age to age, it suffers change. Proud systems, reared with care into symmetry and strength, grow old with time and disappear. Opinions which were held sacred at their

birth are "staled by custom" and then rejected as worthless. In the world's economy no human product has been found worthy to be preserved entire. But in this seeming waste of much forgotten and decayed there is no loss of genuine material. In every upbuilding process error has been mingled with truth. But while time destroys these impure parts of every growth, the elements found worthiest to survive remain. Thus from the ashes of other days this age of ours has gathered the materials for its larger growth, and feels today the moulding power of influences proceeding from early times.

In tracing to its origin the broad current of modern thought, we find ancient Greece to be one of the principal sources from which issue the streams of subsequent knowledge. England with her Carlyle, Shakespeare, Spencer; Germany with her Goethe, Schlegel, Hegel, have been devout pilgrims to this fount of inspiration. The history of Greece, indeed, is the first chapter in the histories of all other European nations, and it is not in vain that we study the causes which led to Hellenic greatness, and which have rendered Greek influence salutary and lasting.

The Greeks were the offspring of an oriental people. They appear in history to have been from the first a race obedient to reason and the laws of nature. In the political sphere they were led to seek the definition of duties, and the protection of rights. In the intellectual sphere they were impelled to explore causes, to define principles in concise form, and to find graceful expression for their feelings. But at no time did they neglect the cultivation of the physical for the mental powers. The Greek easily combined the athlete with the philosopher. "A strong mind in a strong body" was his motto. From this two fold development there was brought forth a rounded symmetry and completeness in which vigor of mind and hardness of frame were invited. Yet perhaps the strongest element in Hellenic character was love of liberty. In Hellas first sounded the chords of freedom, and to this long since fallen race we are largely indebted for the Republican form of government, of which we are so justly proud. In the field of science they left us an inheritance upon which are based many of the modern theories and hypotheses. Six hundred years B. C. Thales taught that the earth was round, and that two angles of an

isosceles triangle are equal. A little later Pythagoras advanced the opinion that the earth and other planets revolve about the sun in regular orbits, and he also solved the problem of the square on the hypotenuse. The "Elements of Euclid" though over two thousand years old, is still used as a student's text book, and because of its clear and rigid analysis constitutes an exact standard for modern investigations. In geometry and mechanics Archimedes had no equal till Newton appeared, twenty centuries later. The processes of finding the specific gravity of bodies, of determining the magnitude of the earth, of locating places by means of latitude and longitude, we owe to the ancient Greeks. In these discoveries they have the merit of almost entire originality, while modern investigators have, for the greater part, only made deductions from the first principles laid down by them.

That the Greeks excelled in the arts is attested by the ruins of their architecture and sculpture. The former was a creation of the mind guided by the harmony of form and outline found in nature. In sculpture they were mode's unto themselves, and into marble they wrought the physical beauty and symmetry of their race. During the glorious reign of Pericles the hand of Phidias found ample scope for its genius, and to-day

"Earth proudly wears the Parthenon
As the best gem upon her zone."

The perfection which they attained in literature has been the marvel of each succeeding age. Their master works have since been the inspiration of the best writers. The greatest epic poet the world has ever seen was born beneath Hellenic skies, and the works of Virgil, Dante and Milton breathe forth the Homeric spirit and influence. In power of thought others may have equalled him, but in power of expression he stands alone. A certain grace and symmetry in the language itself have made it unrivaled as a medium of thought. The great orations handed down to us are valuable to the scholar as displaying the proper use and power of words. By all nations and ages the palm of oratory, and eloquence is conceded to Demosthenes; just as Aeschylus wears the laurels for being the founder of dramatic art. The drama, which has exerted such an influence over mankind, received its first impulse through the three great masters, Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides.

In mental and moral, as in natural science, we look to the same storehouse. For eleven centuries their philosophy never ceased to grow. The crude religion which conceived all nature to be moving and working through the Olympic gods, gradually gave way to the philosophy which prepared for the reception of Christianity. We who live in the light of revealed religion are disposed to scorn those who saw the divine will in the ordinary phenomena of nature. But it is not the outward manifestation which constitutes religion; and the Greeks were sincere in the worship of their deities, who to them were the embodiment of the noblest thoughts and feelings. Their religion was not the austere ceremonious worship of abstract beings. Their gods were beautiful men and women with human passions, joys, and sorrows. They differed from human beings in possessing the gift of immortal life and miraculous strength and wisdom, and were regarded more as companions than as objects of reverence. But with the poets, artists, and philosophers came a new religious conception which clothed the gods with supreme and omnipotent power. With the period of reflection came the desire to reach first principles. As early as the sixth century, B. C., Xenophanes asserted the personality of the deity. Socrates went still farther. He taught the soul's immortality and the moral responsibility of man. The minds of his pupils were so thoroughly inculcated with these truths, that all succeeding philosophy is stamped with their impress. To Socrates the Delphic oracle, "Know Thyself," was the holiest of all texts, and the worst of all ignorance was to be ignorant of self. What was begun by Socrates was improved by Plato, and through the instrumentality of Platonism, the spiritual horizon was enlarged and the idea of God became clearer and purer. Thus Greek philosophy, based upon certain necessary laws of the mind and a need of a divine purpose, enabled their thinkers to declare the existence of God, of the soul, and of a future life. These conceptions in the main were true. Transmitted from the Greek to the Roman, and thence to modern time, they have done much toward establishing the harmony which exists between philosophy and revealed religion.

Thus in science, art, literature, and philosophy, the Greeks have made us their debtors. Their

power has not decreased, but rather strengthened with our growth. This survival of ancient things is not an accident; nor have any unusual influences combined to accomplish this result. It is rather because truth, in whatever form, is possessed of strong vitality that the best elements of Greek civilization have remained, and become fundamental in our own.

It has been charged against the Greeks, that with them, the ideal predominated over the practical; that the useful was sacrificed to the beautiful, and that because of this they produced flowers instead of fruits. But what are we to understand by these words practical and useful, of which our own age has grown, perhaps, overfond? Are those things alone practical, which are at some point linked to the process of money getting? Shall we consider as useful only such things as tend toward our material development? If so, the charge against the Greeks is just, and their error was indeed a grievous one. But let us not be over-hasty in forming this conclusion. May it not fairly be questioned whether we, in the truest sense, are more practical than they? It is true, that they built no railroads, founded no great marts of trade, produced no millionaires. But after all, is it more highly practical to construct a railroad, than to formulate a right principle of conduct? For life's true ends, can there be greater utility in a "man made machine" than in a divine and enduring sentiment? It is better to have brought forth a Vanderbilt than a Socrates? No! Let us rather believe that we are in error more than they. That if they despised material comforts, we are inclined to prize them over much. If in their gardens, flowers grew instead of fruits, let us be thankful that their beauteous hues are fadeless, and that their perfume has remained to us. If they were dreamers, let it not be forgotten that the "forms which floated in the cloud-land of their fancy, stand to-day upon the world's horizon and beckon onward."

Silently, in this material age, Hellenic influence holds its own. Even now, as evermore, "Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure" remain. Nor will their work be done until

"Upon the ruins of the past
There blooms the perfect flower at last"

H. H.

The Annexation of Canada,

EVERY patriotic citizen will not fail to be deeply interested in the discussions in the government halls of his own country. Among the questions of the day which American politicians are striving to bring to the front, is one which concerns not only the United States, but the entire British Empire, and more particularly that part of the British Empire which embraces in the northern half of our continent, about 400,000 square miles more than the United States, excluding Alaska.

This territory, vast as it is, is almost as unknown to seven-tenths of the American people as in Central Africa, or the lands which surround the South Pole. This ignorance concerning the different features of Canada and Canadians, seems all the more inexcusable on the part of Americans, not only because of the close Geographical connection between the two countries, but because the language, the customs, and the institutions, as well as the possibilities of Canada, while not identical with those of this great Republic, yet are so similar that from some standpoints the two may be considered as one country, one people. There lies this great extent of country, suggesting to the minds of many who take the trouble to think of it at all, only a barren waste of cold and uninhabitable territory, whose political condition is one of dependence upon, and subjection to a power which, two centuries ago, claimed the right to tyrannize over its American possessions. This is not true. Canada is not a barren waste, is not uninhabitable, neither is her political condition one of dependence and subjugation.

Nature showed no preference for lands north or south of the forty-ninth parallel when distributing her bountiful supply of resources and conditions. Canada has her full share. She possesses an immense wheat growing section, and it is fast being put under cultivation by emigrants from her eastern provinces, from Europe, and from the United States. This is shown by the fact, that because the large wheat crop of '87 rendered the transportation facilities insufficient, there were ordered to be constructed for use the next season, five hundred locomotives and several thousand cars. And this is only the beginning; for 5,000,000 of people, minus the city population, and those engaged in other occu-

pations, are numerically incapacitated for displaying to good advantage, the agricultural possibilities of a country like Canada.

The mineral wealth of Canada has hardly an equal in the world. She is rich in gold, silver, copper, petroleum, and especially so in coal. Her mines have as yet been developed only sufficiently to prove how inexhaustible they are. Another exhaustless source of wealth to Canada is her large tracts of timber land. This interest has already been of much profit, lumber being sent to nearly every country on the globe. And of the \$25,000,000 worth exported yearly, from ninety-four to ninety-six per cent goes to the United States.

Besides her agricultural, mineral, and timber resources, Canada's fisheries are of great extent and value, giving employment to a large number of her people, and promising to be a never failing industry.

Canada's political relations are peculiar. Her connection with the Mother Country is so slight that the term "dependency," when applied to her, seems absolutely ludicrous. Though she still holds a feeling of respect and affection for England and English institutions. England retains over her no real political power.

The Governor General, who is the sole representative of the Crown as he goes from place to place opening institutions and receiving addresses from the people, makes a splendid appearance, and certainly occupies a high position socially, but politically, he must reduce himself to a mere figure-head, exercising no power whatever. Even the speech which he reads to Parliament, is written for him by the Canadian Prime Minister, and it is a fact that the last Governor General, an Englishman and a free trader, was made to speak with approval of a tariff, which imposed a protective duty on British goods. To "Young America," a public officer compelled to take such a position, must seem to be in the last stages of self-annihilation.

Canada is of age, and she makes good use of her majority. She is practically independent; still, should trouble come to her, England would stand ever ready to extend a mighty arm for defense of Canadian rights and interests.

Canadian Parliament has always had, and is still having serious trouble with the French Catholic element, which is so strong, es-

pecially in Quebec. There is no question about the final result, for Justice and Freedom must eventually be victorious. But in this, surely, Canadian statesmen ought to have the sympathies of their cousins in the American Congress, who have so long been fighting the power of the Mormons in Utah, and whose battles with them are not yet won.

A land having every thing desirable, in the way of location, extending from ocean to ocean, and bounded on the south by the chain of great lakes, which, with the St. Lawrence river, makes an unrivalled opening for navigation;—a climate, which on account of the dry atmosphere and low altitude, is much milder than would be expected in so high a latitude; a land rich by nature, which has as yet been developed only enough to prove its wealth; a country whose shipping interests are fifth, if not fourth, among the nations of the world; a country whose people are of the same race as their southern cousins, and whose social, political and religious institutions are constructed on essentially the same basis; such a country it is which some of the more ambitious Congressmen would add to this large and already highly endowed Republic. This is the territory about which Senator Blair, of New Hampshire, says "Canada must become a part of the United States, peacefully if she will, if not, war will be the inevitable result."

The imperial mind of the worthy Senator grasps a continental Republic. He literally wants the earth, and he is not alone. Edmunds of Vermont, Butterworth of Ohio, Sherman, and Hitt are ardent supporters of political union, which is a direct outgrowth of the deceased commercial union idea. And if Senator Morrill is right, while public opinion in the United States is in no hurry, it has its index finger forever pointed to a Republic which shall extend to the Arctic ocean.

Here then the question seems to stand. Mr. Blair continuing his remarks, declares it "foolish to think that two aggressive warlike peoples, living on either side of an imaginary line, can exist forever, without at some time coming into conflict with each other;" that "wars are shorter, but fiercer and more terrible in their results than they used to be;" and that "if the North and South would join in a war, it would forever make sectionalism a thing of the past."

Granting this to be true, still the United States does not want a third war with England. It would at best be an unpleasant, possibly a disastrous affair, and just how England may be induced to gracefully retire from this continent, even though Canada herself might wish it, is a question which no one attempts to answer. Moreover, Canada does not yet desire a change. It is true, there is a class of pessimists and political dyspeptics there, who would accept with delight almost any change, simply because they want something new. And, too, many Canadians, not included under this head, favor annexation. They can see where an alliance between these two magnificent countries would be a mutual benefit. Canada would receive what she most needs, the great market of the United States and in return, the United States would acquire thousands of square miles of public lands, extensive mines, and limitless fishing grounds, all teeming with wealth, the vastness of which is only just becoming known to Canadians themselves. But, by far the greater number do not desire a union. They see difficulties as well as benefits likely to arise from such a change. They desire an extension of trade relations, and wish, in all respects, to have free and friendly intercourse with the United States, but they are not willing to surrender their political independence.

Canada's sons take a just pride in her progress. They feel that even though their country, is at present far behind the United States in development as the United States was once far behind England, she may at some future day stand where the United States now stands among the leading nations of the world. It is possible for these aspirations ever to be realized?

Will Canada fulfill the rich promise she now gives and become the proud land her noble sons desire? Then would she and her sister Republic become such nations as the world has never seen. Each in its efforts to excel would gain wisdom from the failures and successes of the other, as well as from its own; each would stimulate the other to a truer and more complete solution of all economic problems. What a field statesmen find here for speculation!

Should a union be effected between Canada and the United States the results would be almost too vast and far-reaching for comprehension.

By taking in the few Mexican and Central American states, we should indeed be a continental Republic. Bounded on all sides by the unfathomable ocean, we should stand so apart from the other nations and so strong that none would dare defy our power. Time will reveal which if either of these futures will be the destiny of Canada; but no one will question the statement that more and better things will be said of Canada during the next ten years, than have been said in the past half century.

ELLEN EASTMAN,
Class of '89, Glen Sutton, Canada.

Read at Reunion June 5, '89.

DELPHOS, KAN., }

May 28, 1889. }

Dear Alumnae: Gladly I send my greeting from North Central Kansas. I cannot clasp your hands and look into your eyes and ask: "Has the world prospered you? Have you grown in wisdom? Have you sought for brighter, steadier light?" But I can send you these few lines through one whom we all love and revere, to remind you of the Helen who long ago sought inspiration from the same font as you.

Years have passed since I left the school room to seek the work the world had for me. Many of these swift flitting years have been given to Kansas schools and Kansas calls. Mine, but an humble station to fill, a limited round of duty; how well filled, how truly done, others can judge better than I.

I feel, as you all must, that the hours of quiet study in the dear old Seminary, the lessons so diligently pursued, the habit of systematic industry formed, the thorough instruction so freely imparted, have all been of invaluable assistance to us in our after and present work.

To those who have so long stood at her head and have made our Seminary what she is to-day, we owe a debt beyond our calculation. I know I echo the sentiments of all our number when I say we cannot afford, we must not allow strange hands to rule, strange heads to counsel, strange hearts to control our beloved Alma Mater; we must unite to gain a directing voice in her bright future. In thought of the education of the coming young woman of the Northwest, for our own self-respect, and with hearts throbbing with love in remembrance of days of "Auld Lang Syne" we repeat the Alumnae of the Mt. Carroll Seminary claim some part in voicing what her future advancement shall be.

Now that our gray haired, wise,

and clear headed ruler feels that she has given all the years that we have any right to demand, years closely crowded with thought and plans and work for the prosperity of the Seminary, now we should be willing to work with heart and soul, with head and pocket book; now we should gladly unite with other willing workers, that this burden may be lifted, her cherished wishes respected and her plans completed.

I trust that those present at the closing exercises this June, may become so enthused that they may impart of their overflowing abundance to those of us who are debarred by our work from attendance.

Long, oh! long may our Alma Mater be
The home of culture wise and thought that's free!
A haven true for which our hearts shall pine,
And our affections plan for future time.

To her the youthful heart shall gladly turn,
For her their ardent souls shall ever burn,
From her wide halls they'll roam to seek the fame
Our country freely gives the pure in name.

From class of '77.

HELEN EACKER.

WE voluntarily call the attention of the public to one of the greatest inventions of the age for the comfort of helpless invalids, and that is THE INVALID LIFTER, which is so simple it can be managed by a child. By means of it the invalid can be moved from the bed to a chair, from chair to carriage, or from any one posture to another, without pain, and without the expenditure of the strength of others. Anyone having suffering friends will do all concerned, invalid, nurse and sympathizing relatives a great kindness by obtaining the Lifter. Address L. M. McCUTTING, Jerseyville, Ill., for particulars.

Good Words From Friends.

To Whom it May Concern:

This is to certify that I have been acquainted with and a patron of the Mt. Carroll Seminary, of Mt. Carroll, Ill., for more than twenty-five years. I believe it to be the best school in the West, and can conscientiously recommend it to all having daughters to educate.

G. F. VAN VECHTEN,
Banker, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

"An excellent school, in which thoroughness is the aim, wherein also a pupil may help herself and be helped to an education, and where high attainments in music and the arts are available."

E. WELLS.
Pastor of Baptist Church, Mt. Carroll, Ill.

After a residence in Mt. Carroll of twenty-five years, and having educated four children in the Mt. Carroll Seminary, we think we speak advisedly and understandingly, when we say to parents having daughters to educate that the Mt.

Carroll Seminary affords facilities, both scientific and musical, unsurpassed by any similar institution in the West. Respectfully,

MR. & MRS. P. SEYMOUR.
Rockford, Ill., July 2, 1885.

I have visited several of the leading educational institutions of the East, as you know, and I really think that the Mt. Carroll school is fully equal to any in point of instruction, and superior to the majority of schools in practical application. Musically, you certainly have the right thing, and that being more in my line of work, I have no hesitancy in giving my hearty recommendation and recognition of the excellent advantages you offer in this department.

IDELL MILES,
(Vocalist and teacher, Boston, Mass.)

We consider the Mt. Carroll Seminary the best school for young ladies in the United States. For acquiring a thorough musical education it has no equal in the West. In its Normal Department it is excelled by none. It offers advantages to students with limited means that no other school can, and those who can afford to pay do not fail to get the worth of their money, if they have brains to use and heart to appreciate their advantages. We can only say further: Try it and be convinced. Very truly yours,

C. L. HOSTETTER.
Mt. Carroll, Ill., July 3, 1885. Attorney
and Counsellor at Law.

I have known Mt. Carroll Seminary for more than a quarter of a century. From a small beginning it has grown until it ranks with the very best schools of the West. It is thorough in all its school work, wise in its discipline, and safe in its Christian culture. The moral and intellectual atmosphere of the place is such as to make it perfectly safe for parents to send their daughters to this Seminary to be educated. The department of music especially is of a high order.

D. E. HALTEMAN.
Delevan, Wis. Corresponding Secretary and General Missionary for the American Baptist Home Mission Society for Wisconsin.

Having been a patron of the Mt. Carroll Seminary, and also well acquainted with several young ladies who have been your pupils, I do not hesitate to say that I regard your Seminary as one of the best female schools in the West, and most cheerfully do I recommend it to all parents who have daughters they desire to educate. The course of instruction is thorough, the discipline excellent, the corps of teachers in all the departments the best to be obtained. Especially would I recommend the Conservatory of Music of your Seminary to all who are contemplating a musical education. I feel that

I cannot speak too highly of this department of your most excellent institution. Having visited Mt. Carroll and your handsome grounds and buildings, I can speak understandingly when I say you have a very healthy location, and the Seminary grounds and buildings make a delightful home for those pupils who board in the institution. Respectfully,

S. Y. THORNTON.
(Editor and Proprietor of the Fulton County Ledger, Canton, Ill.)

"Having known Mt. Carroll Seminary and its very satisfactory and successful working for a series of years, I take pleasure in commending it to the attention of parents who have children to educate and who wish a desirable location, healthful, moral and religious in its surroundings; cheerful, homelike, as a school could well be made in itself, with its teachers competent and thorough, and the principal tenderly and carefully watching over all. We can only expect, as the years go by, even larger success than in the past. With best wishes for its welfare, I remain as ever, yours,

"C. D. MERRITT,
(Late pastor of the Baptist church in Fairy, Ill.)

Mt. Carroll Seminary stands unrivaled in point of practical work. Its method of instruction requires not alone that its pupils "be simply good, but good for something." They are not taught certain rules and formulæ, that certain circumstances will produce certain results, but they are given those broad, fundamental, practical principles of life, which under any circumstances, will grapple the materials at hand and transmute them at will into elements of success. There has been scarcely a day in the fourteen years since leaving the Seminary, that I have not had new occasions to be grateful for the thorough discipline received during my course of study.

WINONA BRANCH SAWYER.
Attorney, Lincoln, Neb.

With the last commencement exercises of the Mt. Carroll Seminary, my associations as a patron terminated. One or the other of my girls has been in constant attendance eight years. I have no more girls or I should commit them to your care, feeling that they were being educated for usefulness, trained in paths of moral rectitude and fitted to discharge life's great duties. Where to educate our girls is an important question. Where can moral culture, intellectual and physical development, with the various accomplishments that polish and adorn the character of young ladies, be secured? Where are they under wholesome restraint, surrounded by home influences and protected from the entangling allurements of society? These were to me important questions when I contempla-

ted sending my girls away to school. In the above paragraph of this communication is my answer to these questions, viz: If I had more girls I should commit them to your care. I thank you for your watchful care, and your able corps of teachers, for the thoroughness with which they have discharged their duties. I write this letter as a slight acknowledgment of the obligations I am under to the Mt. Carroll Seminary and its official management. I shall recommend your school to my friends who have girls to educate. Hoping your future may be as prosperous as the past, I remain your friend and the friend of the Mt. Carroll Seminary,

M. H. CALKINS.

(Physician in Wyoming, Iowa, and a former member of the Iowa Legislature.)

A few days since a lady asked me: "What do you think of the Mt. Carroll Seminary?" I replied: "I think highly of it; if I had a daughter to send away to school at present, I should send her there." I like the school for its general aim, scope and results. It has age enough to be no mere experiment or theory, but a success and practice that commends it to the confidence of its patrons, and at the same time it is young enough to be full of vigor, growth and improvement. Yes, I like the Seminary and hope to hear of its increased prosperity this year.

J. P. PHILIPS.

Pastor of Baptist church, Coldwater, Mich.

It is now about twenty-five years since I first entered the Seminary as a student. During all these years I have been quite intimately acquainted with the character of the school, and I want now to bear testimony to the fact, that in my judgment it is the most successful academic institution in the West. I have had no hesitation in recommending it, without reserve, to my friends; and I know that all who have acted upon my recommendation have been fully satisfied. I congratulate you heartily upon the great success of your work. This is my quarterly centennial offering and you are at liberty to use it as you may desire. Yours truly,

H. H. C. MILLER.

(Attorney at Law, fifth floor, First National Bank Building, Room No. 517 N. W. corner Dearborn and Monroe streets, Chicago, Ill.)

"It is a matter of great satisfaction to me to note the remarkable advanced position Mt. Carroll Seminary has taken in its admirable schedule for the improvement and comfort of students. Especially in the department of musical art is its standard unequivocally high, and based upon the soundest principles of musical culture and practical value, in both vocal, instrumental and theoretical branches. The methods employed are, as far as my knowledge of the subject goes, the best

extant, while the artistic culture and enthusiasm of the well equipped teachers in that field is worthy of the most highly renowned standards of our musical capitals. Upon correct methods in music must the future of the art depend.

"WM. H. SHERWOOD.

Pianist and Teacher, 156 Fremont St., Boston, Mass.

I take great pleasure in stating that I consider Mt. Carroll Seminary an eminently safe and competent institution for the education of girls. Its location is, I think, unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness, and I am not surprised at its record for health, for the last thirty-five years. I am glad to testify that its educational advantages are first-class in every respect and that I am well satisfied that no institution in the West affords better musical opportunities than Mt. Carroll.

"I recognize the government as sound, judicious and safe, the location healthy and beautiful, the educational advantage is of the first order of merit, and I am happy with hundreds of others of its patrons to testify to the *kind care and attention* given our daughters while there. Hoping that this institution may long continue under the same safe, judicious care of its present managers, I am truly,

SANFORD TOPPING,

Ottawa, Kas.

As a patron of Mount Carroll Seminary for four years it affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to that of the many others who so well know its excellence. I know of no school in the country that affords better facilities for obtaining a thorough education, and in music none so good. With these advantages, and what is still better, the high moral culture which has ever been a prominent characteristic, this school should be patronized to its full extent as it justly deserves. Very truly yours,

J. M. ELDER.

Attorney and Banker, Concord, Iowa.

Fruit.

An abundance of fruit may be expected from the various orchards of our Principal. Already forty bushels of cherries have been prepared for future use, while raspberries, blackberries, currants, grapes and apples promise to furnish a large supply. These with oranges and lemons all through the season for them, from the groves in Florida, provide generously for the needs of our large family.

WINCHESTER, Ill., June 3, 1889.

DEAR FRIENDS:—If I am to answer "Present" at the Alumnae roll-call, I must begin to-day. This is the first time for eight years, if I except one year, that I could not have responded orally, but I fear that many must pass before I again visit my beloved Alma

Mater, if indeed I ever do, for in a few months, at most, I expect to be in the "sunny regions of far Cathay," helping to scatter the "Great Light" among those benighted souls. My brother's wife, whom some of you may recall as Jennie Wortman, will help me to feel that even there I am not entirely cut off from Carroll friends.

I was much shocked to hear of the sudden death of our beloved sister, Mrs. Will Mackay, but her life, though short, has been one upon which we can look back with loving satisfaction.

With a great deal of love for teachers and pupils, for the Alumnae, and a warm welcome to those just entering the ranks, I am,

Sincerely and always yours,

ELIA CAMPBELL.

NASHUA, Iowa, May 30, 1889.

DEAR FRIENDS:—Please, somebody of '78, say "Present" for me next Wednesday, for I shall surely be with you—in mind and heart.

As the absent children think fondly of the dear ones at home with each recurring Thanksgiving and Christmas, so our Alma Mater's scattered daughters remember her each June-time. Year by year these thoughts grow more tender and grateful, as we realize more fully what she has done for us. Let us cherish her in our hearts! I hope that this year many may be welcomed back to the old homestead. To old teachers, sister alumnae and the dear friends all I send love and heartfelt God-be-with-you.

ALICE G. HEALD.

Mrs. Lizzie Cairnes Trimble, Colfax, Washington, writes:

"The past six years of my life have been spent here in the far Northwest, helping to lay the foundations of a school, that to-day ranks among the first of this section. This school was established in 1878, with Miss L. L. West, a former student at the Seminary, as Principal. In September, 1883, my husband took charge, and is now President of the college. We opened our first session with only nine pupils, but this small beginning has increased so that this year we have enrolled 113. The school has grown from an academy to a college, and out of the old house into the new. For the past three years I have been principal of the Model Department.

"Although this may seem so far from the Seminary, four of the girls have been connected with this school. Miss L. L. West was the first teacher. Mrs. Jennie Wortman Campbell assisted while her husband was pastor of the Baptist church here. She and her husband are now missionaries to China. Since my connection with the school Miss Anna C. Neale (now Mrs. Rev. E. J. Singer)

has been a member of the faculty. One other, Mrs. Emma J. Hagin Cairns, has found her way to Colfax. She has two fine little girls, and says she thinks it would pay for any of you to come to see them."

Miss Dox, in her response from Boston to our invitation to answer at "Roll-call," June 5, gives us a glimpse of her busy life by saying, "It will be impossible for me to be at reunion, or even to write anything for it, as I am literally crowded with work. Tomorrow I am to give addresses in two large churches in different cities and I am speaking every night and three or four times every Sunday. Yesterday I addressed the ministers' meeting in Pilgrim Hall, Boston." Readers of the OREAD will remember Miss Dox is connected with the New West Education Commission, and under the auspices of this society has established a school in Idaho and one in New Mexico, and now is being wonderfully successful in raising funds for the Commission as she tells, in her graphic way, of her experiences and the needs of the New West.

Miss Dox states that she publicly testified in favor of Mt. Carroll Seminary before a large audience in Rhode Island. In speaking of the endowment she says: "My heart is surely in the great movement which is sure to be carried out as we desire. As an alumna I am particularly interested in this matter, and my prayers and voice and pen are yours whenever an opportunity affords itself, which is available to me. Mt. Carroll Seminary is one of the finest and most thorough schools for the higher instruction of young ladies in all our country. I make no exceptions, my knowledge in this matter is not a limited one, nor one of opinion only, but it is based on actual experience. No pupil is more proud of her Alma Mater than I am of Mt. Carroll Seminary, and she is eminently worthy of the highest standard which her friends can give her."

THE bright little representative of the class of '80, at reunion, reminded others of the alumnae that her class still laid claim to the largest number and, of course, the most wisdom, while the shrewd speaker for the class of last year demanded that the honors be divided with the '88 girls. The query, "Where is that hatchet?" is heard each June and the girls of '80 look blank while those of '81, if any of them happen to be among the children who come home, carry a wise expression and remain silent. Perhaps the girls of '88 will prove their wisdom by answering the question.

IN responding to "Roll-call," Mrs. Stockwell, of Mt. Carroll, said: "Do your townpeople realize the extent of

the influence exerted by the Seminary? was asked at the close of the commencement exercises, by one of our visiting friends. Following the line of thought suggested by this remark the name of Miss Susan Thomas, a pupil here in the '50s, is one I delight to honor on Reunion Day. As a teacher in the schools of Savanna, Ill., in 1856 or '57, she was the first woman in Carroll county to receive a man's wages for a man's work. Many of her pupils now residing in our sister city would add their expressions of affection and respect for her as among the best instructors and noblest of women. After leaving Savanna she was employed as a teacher in the Young Ladies Seminary of Cazenovia, N. Y., during the greater portion of her short but useful life."

WE are always interested in the reports of the enterprising Mackay sisters as they write of pioneer life. A letter from Miss Jennie says: "My sister and I have now 800 acres. I have used all my rights in pre-emption, timber claim and homestead. We sent a good exhibit to Nebraska State Fair and took the second premium on 'best display from one county,' still the county is only five years old. . . . We live in a house built of native brick — you would call it — sod. . . . The wood we use is hauled seventy miles — cheaper even than coal, nine miles away. . . .

My school is four and one-half miles from my homestead and I drive a horse I broke myself."

MR. PARKINSON, of Centralia, was an interested listener to all the closing exercises of the Seminary.

AMONG those prominently connected with the meeting of the college society, June 5, were Miss Walker, of Barry, who was entertained by Miss Claywell. Mrs. Winger, of Freeport, a guest of Mrs. Halderman and Mrs. Haynes, of Chenoa, who remained at the Seminary.

IN a late letter Miss Mary Hofer writes of giving a course of supplementary lessons to the teachers of the Free Kindergarten Association, of Chicago, illustrating in practical work a course of lectures given by Prof. Tomlins. She adds: "The work is interesting — the training class being composed of eighty-five teachers, earnest, active young women."

MISS IDELL MILES remains in New Bedford, Mass., singing in church and teaching private pupils, music and German.

MRS. ETTA WOOD GOVE, in writing of her regret that she could not be in attendance upon re-union, says: "Thinking of the exercises that close the year, I imagine the animation that pervades the place that has been a school house for so many. The enthusiasm does not die there, but extends wherever pupils

have gone. Happy anticipations go with those who are so fortunate as to attend the exercises, pleasant expectations are with those whose duties detain them." To the class leaving she says: "We friends who are absent send words of greeting. We trust the Song Hope has sung for you will not prove sadly untrue. We know that you in the future will sing with us —

"Alma Mater, Heaven's blessings attend thee,

Alma Mater, for ever, hurrah, hurrah!"

MISS SHELTON, daughter of the President of the Normal School at Oswego, N. Y., in company with Miss Eastabrook, at whose home she was a guest, attended the closing exercises of the Seminary.

REV. MR. NORTH, from Polo, Rev. Mr. Davis, and Mrs. Millard, of Milledgeville, were present at the meeting of the B. W. C. S., and expressed much interest in the movement made to endow the Seminary.

MRS. MARY MATHEWS BURNEY, sister of Prof. Matthews, of Chicago, so well known to the musical world, began her spicy letter to the Alumnae with, "What a flood of reminiscences the notice of your meeting awoke! The old time superscription recalled an individual quite as distinct from myself as from you — a sort of distant relative at whose peculiarities I can smile just as you have often done."

How many more of us wonder

"If the self of so long ago
And the self we struggle to know"

are one. We hope next June Mrs. Burney will be able to realize her hope and respond in person at the next re-union and so enable us to renew, or make anew, the acquaintance of one who is held in pleasant remembrance.

MISS MABEL ABERNETHY has been elected by the Board of the John B. Stetson University, De Land, Florida, as teacher of music in that institution for the ensuing year. Miss Abernethy hopes to spend the part of school year preceding and following the shorter one of the Stetson University at Mt. Carroll Seminary, devoting her time principally to vocal music.

PROF. AND MRS. HURSH, of Sterling, with little Ralph, were very welcome visitors at the Seminary in July. Mrs. Hursh will be remembered as Miss Kent, one of the popular music teachers of the past, and Prof. Hursh as formerly principal of the public schools at Mt. Carroll. Mr. and Mrs. Hursh are now living in Sterling, he being in charge of one of the city schools.

MISS FANNIE BARKER has been employed at a liberal salary as teacher of German in the Saginaw High School.

MISS RETTA TOMLINSON, at re-union, said, "Those of us who were the

girls of long ago, meet but few familiar faces, but there are many memories we shall always hold in common—the outlines of the scenes will be familiar to all of us. One central figure always arises at the thought of our Alma Mater, one whose enduring work and worth we shall always appreciate and whose constantly increasing influence can not now be measured."

DEATHS.

Miss Amelia Moore was the special protegee of Mrs. Shimer for many years, and while making the Seminary her home she won many warm friends from among teachers and pupils, who now mourn her loss. As some of these who read the OREAD may not have heard the particulars of her death, we copy the following from *The Iowa State Register*, of April 16th:

"DEATH OF MRS. I. C. KLING.

"Mrs. Ira C. Kling, wife of Deputy State Superintendent Kling, died at her home, 1116 East Twelfth street, Sunday morning, at half past ten o'clock, of paralysis of the heart. Mrs. Kling was taken sick on Friday last, but not seriously, and was able to be about the next day, and by Sunday morning she was very much improved. A few minutes before her death she complained of severe pain, and the family physician was at once summoned, but before he arrived she had passed away. Mr. Kling was not at home at the time, having gone to Mason City on a brief vacation. His wife had urged him to go there that he might decorate the grave of their youngest child who died in this city about a year ago, and was buried at Mason City. He was at once telegraphed for, and succeeded in reaching home yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, accompanied by his brother, M. H. Kling. It was a sad journey, and a sad coming home, and the sympathies of friends and neighbors will go out toward him in his great sorrow.

"Mrs. Kling was born May 6th, 1855, and was at the time of her death in the thirty-fourth year of her life. Her maiden name was Amelia V. Moore. She received an education in the seminary at Mt. Carroll, Ill., and went from the seminary to Mason City to teach school. On the 23d of May, 1878, she was married to Mr. Kling, and came to Des Moines with him, he being at that time Deputy Superintendent under Superintendent Von Coelln. Since that time Mr. and Mrs. Kling spent one year at Cedar Falls and two years at Barton, Fla., and the rest of the time they have lived in Des Moines. Mrs. Kling leaves to her husband's love and care two children—Eva, about nine years of age, and Emily, about seven. Many friends in this city and other

places will mourn this sad death. Mrs. Kling's short life had been full of love and good deeds. A woman of education and refinement, she was an affectionate wife and a devoted mother. She was a member of the Baptist church, and as a Christian was the same earnest and devoted woman that she was in the other relations of life."

MRS. C. SHIRK-MACKAY.

Our hearts were saddened by news of the sudden death of Mrs. Shirk-Mackay, one of the Seminary Alumnae, and one whose home was for many years among us. She was touchingly remembered at the home gathering in June, on which similar occasions she in former years was so frequently seen, and where she had so cordially welcomed others of the alumnae. She was known among us as warm-hearted and kind. Such are always missed. We sympathize with the friends bereft; and particularly with the mother, to whom grief has so frequently come.

SPECIAL attention has been given this year to the study of the writings of our much-loved Whittier. A letter expressing interest in him and his poems that have been the inspiration of so many, brought the following much valued reply:

The Close of School.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

The end has come, as come it must
To all things; in these sweet June days
The teacher and the scholar trust
Their parting feet to separate ways.

They part; but in the years to be
Shall pleasant memories cling to each,
As shells bear inland from the sea
The murmur of the rhythmic beach.

One knew the joy the sculptor knows
When, plastic to his lightest touch,
His clay-wrought model slowly grows
To that fine grace desired so much.

And one shall never quite forget
The voice that called the dream from play,
The firm but kindly hand that set
Her feet in learning's pleasant way.

O Youth and Beauty, loved of all!
Ye pass from childhood's gate of dreams;
In broader ways your footsteps fall,
Ye test the truth of all that seems.

Her realm the teacher leaves,
She breaks her wand of power apart,
While for your love and trust she gives
The warm thanks of a grateful heart.

AMESBURG, Mass., April 29, '89.

Dear Friend:—Assure the young ladies under thy charge that I am very happy to know that they have found something to like in my writings. I value their good opinion; and if they find in my words any lesson of patriotism, of sympathy for the poor and wronged, and of the beautiful in life and nature, I am well satisfied.

Accept my thanks for thy kind letter, and believe me very truly, thy friend,

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

MARRIED.

Miss Ellanor Hammers is now Mrs. Frank M. Boner, and lives in Evanston.

Miss Jennie Hughes was recently married to Dr. Jay Boyed. Her home is to be in Grafton, Ill.

Miss Lucina Benson, of Tiskilwa, is now Mrs. Batty. Her husband was a member of the Kansas legislature, so she has been spending part of her time

in Topeka. Letters addressed to Topeka or Tiskilwa will reach her.

Miss Emma Benton was recently married to Mr. William E. Miles.

Mrs. Laura Powell-Fowler resides in Jacksonville, Fla.

Mrs. Laura Batcheller-Barker has lately settled in Clinton, Iowa.

Only a Step.

VIRGINIA DOX.

Only a step from the kingdom;
I can almost look within,
As the gates of mercy open
To deliver me from sin.

Only a step from the kingdom,
And my heart bowed down with grief
Hears the voice of Jesus pleading,
"I will give thee sweet relief."

Only a step from the kingdom,
But my feet refuse to move,
For the worldly hopes I've cherished
Will not this one step approve.

Only a step from the kingdom;
Lord I cannot let Thee go;
If Thou leave me I must perish,
Snatch me from this depth of woe.

Only a step from the kingdom;
Only a step from home;
Shall I linger here to sorrow?
Shall my footsteps backward roam?

Only a step from the kingdom;
Oh, my soul, why longer wait!
If you risk another moment,
It may be, alas! too late.

—Mission Tidings.

April 30th, 1889.

Mt. Carroll has never shown more patriotic enthusiasm than on April 30th. The spacious opera house was crowded to overflowing during the exercises, which were varied, and in general well suited to the occasion. Prof. Hazzen, as one of the principal speakers, was at his best, while Seminary teachers and pupils were interested listeners.

An efficient committee beautifully decorated the Seminary Chapel for the evening exercises, to which a few friends were invited. At the appointed hour the faculty and students kept time to a military march as they took their places in the Chapel, after which the following program was presented, characteristic costumes adding to the picturesqueness of the scenes:

The Original Thirteen (with the hanging of the Seals of the States).

Music.....Hail Columbia
Essay—Washington....Miss H. Shirk
Essay—The Inauguration of 1789....

.....Miss G. Hutton
Recitation—Ideas the Life of a Nation.....Miss Abernethy

Music.....America
Essay—The Women of the Revolution.....Miss M. Winters

Reading—Selection from The Character of Washington, by Webster....
.....H. W. Hazzen

Song—The Star Spangled Banner....
.....Miss Topping

Toasts—Our Constitution—Hon. G. Hoffman; Our Forefathers—Mr. E. Bailey; Young America—Mr. A. B. Hostetter; Our Defenders—Rev. E. Wells.

Song—The Battle Hymn of the Republic.....Mrs. Hazzen

Toasts—Roger Williams—Miss Griggs; Ben Franklin—Miss Gran-nis; Our Forty-Two—Miss Hall; "I Toast the Young"—Miss Winter.

Mr. S. Campbell, Mr. C. L. Hostetter, Mrs. Wells and Miss Joy were called out, after which, the audience having sung "Be Thou, Oh God, Exalted High," dispersed.

Mount Carroll Seminary

MOUNT CARROLL, CARROLL COUNTY, ILL.

INCORPORATED BY LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENT.

87 OFFICERS OF GOVERNMENT AND INSTRUCTION.

MRS. F. A. WOOD SHIMER, Principal.
ADELIA C. JOY, Associate Principal,
HENRY W. HAZZEN, Professor of History and Literature.

MARY B. PUTNAM, Ph. B., Latin, German and French.

ANNETTA GRIGGS, Ph. B., Natural Sciences.

E. SOPHIA WINTER, Preparatory Department.

JESSIE M. HALL, Mathematics and Office Assistant.

M. LOUISA SLEE, Art Department.

MRS. B. F. DEARBORN HAZZEN, Director of the Conservatory of Music and Teacher of Voice Culture.

M. L. BOLE, Principal of the Department of Instrumental Music and Teacher of Piano, Organ and Harmony.

FLORENCE TOPPING, Voice Culture.

LOUISA S. GRAPER, Piano and Harmony.

BINA D. MALONEY, Stenography and Typewriting.

HENRY SHIMER, A. M., M. D., Resident Physician.

MRS. A. F. W. SHIMER, Financier.

Other assistants in music employed as needed.

The school was opened in May, 1853, by Miss Frances A. Wood (now Mrs. Shimer) and Miss C. M. Gregory. For thirteen years both ladies and gentlemen were received as students. The building became so crowded, and the demand for room so great, that it was impossible to accommodate all; hence, it was decided best to refuse gentlemen, and receive ladies only. Still more room was needed, and in 1866-67, the principals made a second addition to the original building, hoping to be able again to accommodate all who might wish to come. In this they were disappointed, for most of the rooms were in demand for ladies as soon as completed.

THUS IT CONTINUES A LADIES' SEMINARY.

In 1870 Miss Gregory retired from the institution. Mrs. Shimer purchased her interest, and became sole proprietor. Miss A. C. Joy, Miss Gregory's successor, is a lady eminently fitted for her position. The prosperity of the Institution for the past seventeen years is largely due to the superior ability and vigorous zeal brought into the work by Miss Joy.

Of the financial management, which has been one and the same in the hands of Mrs. F. A. W. Shimer for over thirty-six years, the success of the enterprise is sufficient comment. Under this management the Mt. Carroll Seminary has attained a position as an educational institution second to no similar one West or East, and a credit financially that but few exclusively business enterprises usually command.

THE CONTINUOUS GROWTH.

of the School has made repeated additions necessary till the fourth building (third addition by the Principals) has been erected. In this last addition which nearly doubles the accommodations, the appointments are superior to those before furnished. Modern improvements in modes of heating, ventilating, supplying water, etc., add much to the comfort and pleasure of the home-life of students.

Says an eminent gentleman of Chicago, in a letter to the Principal, "Yours is the only institution in our knowledge that moves steadily forward without any whining or begging."

Never in all these thirty-six years, has the Principal once asked a person for his or her patronage. Never has an agent been employed to solicit pupils or funds. Thus the school has not had the benefit of the means used in most institutions to spread widely its name and reputation, and hence it is not surprising that in many localities it is unknown. Its students have, as a rule, been of a character to commend the school, and they prove a most successful advertisement of its worth. As the number increases, and its Alumnae scatter to every state in the Union, the influence widens. This institution shows a record of steady, healthful growth and prosperity, that can safely challenge a compeer.

THE INSTITUTION HAS A DELIGHTFUL SITE

containing twenty-four acres, located in the City of Mt. Carroll, Carroll Co., Ill., ten miles from the

Mississippi River. The South-West & Chicago Pacific divisions of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway — formerly known as the Western Union — pass through the place, opening direct communication east to Chicago, Milwaukee, Racine, etc., and west via. Savanna, the nearest point on the Mississippi River, to Fulton, Clinton, Rock Island, St. Louis and Council Bluffs, and through them to all points north, south and west. This C., M. & St. Paul Railway has 5,000 miles of road traversing all quarters of the northwest, thus making Mt. Carroll easy of access.

THE SEMINARY GROUNDS ARE BEAUTIFULLY LAID OUT

and ornamented with evergreens and deciduous trees of nearly every variety grown in the latitude. Spacious flower gardens filled with plants, give abundant bloom the entire season. On the Seminary grounds and farm are grown every variety of fruit and vegetable of this climate. Some two thousand apple trees, two acres of grapes, with every other hardy fruit in equal abundance, are cultivated for the exclusive use of the institution. The patent refrigerator lately built, having eight rooms for cold storage, gives ample facilities for preserving fresh the abundant fruit of the grounds. There is a greenhouse now added, with a cottage adjoining.

THE HEALTH OF THE INSTITUTION justly claims attention. Sickness among the students rarely occurs. The school is entering upon the thirty-seventh year of its history, and during this entire period only two deaths have occurred among students, and these at an interval of twenty years. A more healthful location scarcely can be found, or better sanitary regulations be devised than at this institution.

The principals urge parents to assist in maintaining the health of the institution and explain themselves by quoting from the catalogue of a sister institution. "We request that you do not send boxes

of rich cake and confectionery to your daughters. Also, that you do not furnish them money with which to buy these things. They are a fruitful source of sickness. Parents send us headaches and dyspepsia by express. We cannot send them back; they stay to plague us. It gives a child a moment's pleasure, and that through the appetite. It always teaches selfish, unwomanly ways; it breeds discontent; it interrupts studies; it is a premium upon sickness and a mistaken kindness."

A SKILLFUL PHYSICIAN, resident in the institution, gives attention to any sickness that is not protracted, free of charge.

COURSES OF STUDY.

Seminary Course.

PREPARATORY.

Common Branches, Elements of Book-keeping, Physical Geography, Latin Grammar and Reader, one year; Algebra, one-year; English composition.

FIRST YEAR.

Latin—Cæsar and Composition; Algebra, finished—One term; History—Three terms; English Analysis; Rhetoric.

SECOND YEAR.

Latin—Cicero and Composition; Geometry—Three terms; Physiology, Zoology, Botany, English Composition.

THIRD YEAR.

Latin—Virgil; Trigonometry—One term; Physics, Chemistry—Three terms; History of Art—One term; Civil Government—One term; English Composition.

FOURTH YEAR.

Literature—Three terms; Geology, Astronomy, Intellectual Philosophy, Moral Science, Evidences of Christianity, Butler's Analogy, English Composition.

College Preparatory Course.

FIRST YEAR.

Latin—Grammar and Reader; Algebra—Three terms; U. S. History—Two terms; Arithmetic, advanced—One term; English Composition.

SECOND YEAR.

Latin—Cæsar and Composition; Algebra—One term; History—Three terms; English Analysis and Rhetoric—Two terms.

THIRD YEAR.

Latin—Cicero and Composition; Greek, French, or German, Geometry, English Composition.

FOURTH YEAR.

Latin—Virgil—Two terms; Cicero's Essays—One term; Greek, French, or German, Political Economy, Physics, Physiology, English Composition.

Students may be fitted for an advanced class in college, by receiving instructions in branches not included in the above.

TEACHER'S COURSE.

Studies of Seminary Preparatory Course. Natural Science—Physiology, Zoology, Botany, Physics, Chemistry, Astronomy, Geology.

Mathematics—Algebra—Four terms; Geometry—One year; Trigonometry.

Literature—One year.

History—One year.

Civil Government, Political Economy, Intellectual Philosophy, English Composition and Rhetoric; Elements of Drawing, and Pedagogy.

N. B.—Latin course required after year '88-'89.

LITERARY COURSE.

Designed for students making a specialty of music or art.

Common Branches, French or German—Two years; Literature—Two years; History—Two years; Composition and Rhetoric, Physiology, History of Art.

Students pursuing any one of the above courses of study may choose equivalents for such subjects as the Principals may approve.

Students who cannot complete a course of study may select from the above if their choice is approved by the Principals.

Lectures.

Anatomy, Physiology, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, and Natural History, by H. Shimer, A. M., M. D.

Lectures on History and Literature by Henry W. Hazzen, Esq.

Conversational lectures on Art, Habits, Teaching, Manners, etc., by the different teachers of the institution.

Lectures on different topics by speakers from abroad will be had during the year.

NATURAL HISTORY.

The fine collections Dr. Shimer has made of specimens in the various branches of Natural History add much to the interest of students pursuing this study. Instruction in Taxidermy is given, specimens being furnished, so that each may obtain a practical knowledge.

APPARATUS FOR ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

the original cost of which was over fifteen hundred dollars, consisting

of a full-size manikin, mounted human skeleton, human bones separate, and numerous charts, etc., illustrate fully the subjects of anatomy and physiology.

EXPERIMENTAL CHEMISTRY

receives attention and those who take a special course of lessons in this work will be charged with the extra material used in experiments, the extent of which may be decided by a vote of the class making this a specialty.

MODE OF STUDY.

The boarding pupils study in their private rooms, and thus enjoy advantages for investigation and thought which a public school room cannot furnish.

Teachers' meetings are held each week and the progress of pupils is reported to the Principal, and the standing of each carefully considered.

COMPOSITION.

In addition to the usual essays required of students, the pupils meet once or twice a week in classes, and receive general instruction in composition and careful criticism upon the work done in class. Abstracts in history, literature, and kindred subjects are required, and thus every opportunity is given for practice, that young ladies may be able to express thought easily and well.

EXAMINATIONS.

both written and oral, occur monthly, and a report of the standing of each student is sent to parents or guardian. Should any young lady enter the institution whose early advantages have not been such as to admit of the test of a public examination, it may be private by special request being made to the director of studies.

Whatever may be the advancement of pupils otherwise, they will be required to devote time and attention to reading, spelling and penmanship, if found deficient in these branches.

A pupil of superior ability and application may complete a course in less time than that shown in our circular. Those whose attainments admit of it, may enter an advanced class, and graduate as soon as they pass an examination in the required studies, provided an unexceptional deportment is maintained.

Students on entering the freshmen year will be examined upon all studies in the Preparatory Course. No student will receive a diploma without having completed the several branches in the Seminary, or passed an examination upon work done elsewhere, unless

testimonials of scholarship are received from teachers who are known to be strict in their requirements.

Our system of instruction contemplates a thorough preparation for the ordinary duties of life, a proper cultivation of the better elements of human nature, that young ladies may be suitably prepared for what should be the higher duties and enjoyments of life.

DIPLOMAS,

with the usual honors, are conferred upon those completing, satisfactorily, any of the prescribed courses.

PHYSICAL CULTURE,

the importance of which can not be over-estimated, receives attention daily, systematic exercise being insisted upon. The uniformly good health of students is sufficient evidence of care in this direction.

BOARDING.

An abundance of healthful food is furnished, consisting largely of cereals, fresh fruits and vegetables. Every proper means is used to secure a cordial home feeling, which not only adds to happiness, but is a desirable aid to the improvement of time.

Pupils can spend their vacations at the Seminary if they so desire. All students not having homes in or near the city, are expected to board in the Seminary, unless special arrangements are made with the Principal. This is required that teachers may exercise that general care that seems necessary for the best good of pupils.

CALLS.

The private rooms of the boarders are strictly prohibited to the day scholars and all callers or visitors. Without special permission to the contrary given by one of the Principals, all calls must be received in the Reception Room or Library.

No young lady will receive calls from young gentlemen in town unless introduced by the Principal, parents or guardians. Persons calling on pupils will please send their names and requests to the Principal. No stranger will be received as a visitor to a pupil unless satisfactory evidence is given that the visitor is known and approved of by the parents or guardian; if a gentleman, he will be expected to present to the Principal a note of introduction from parent or guardian of the young lady upon whom he wishes to call.

VISITING ON THE SABBATH.

Receiving visits or traveling to or from home will not be permitted Sundays, except in cases of necessity.

All pupils are expected to attend church and Bible class at such places as the parents or guardian may designate, unless the weather is unfavorable or the pupils not well.

THE CLOTHING

of pupils should be plain and neat; extravagance in dress and jewelry is particularly deprecated. Every article of clothing and bedding must be distinctly marked with the owner's name before it can be received into the laundry.

In the outfit, rubber overshoes, umbrellas, towels and table napkins should not be forgotten.

If parents or guardian wish to furnish pocket money for necessary purchases, it should be deposited with the Principal or in the Seminary safe.

BORROWING OR LENDING MONEY, or any article of clothing, among students, is forbidden. Merchants or shopkeepers in town are earnestly requested not to give credit to any student, unless previous permission to that effect is given by the parents or guardians in writing.

CORRESPONDENCE.

An extensive trifling correspondence is highly pernicious and should not be allowed to pupils. Parents will communicate their wishes in this matter and furnish to the Principals a list of correspondents approved by them.

Should pupils in their correspondence with home friends express dissatisfaction, or complain of the rules of the school, or anything pertaining thereto, the Principals earnestly urge the propriety and justice of being informed without delay, in order that the wrong, if there be any, may be searched out and corrected. A prompt, frank communication from the persons immediately concerned will receive that attention the importance of the case may demand.

TELEGRAMS

should be addressed to the Principals instead of to students.

General Expenses.

Based on an estimate for boarding at \$2.91 per week, and (with ten per cent off to yearly patrons, boarding net \$2.62 per week) all other expenses at correspondingly low rates, giving total estimate as

follows: Boarding, private furnished rooms warmed and lighted, washing and ironing (nine pieces per week), tuition in entire English course, with the privilege of Latin and incidentals, all for:

Fall Term of 15-37 year, (longest term of year) from \$92 to \$106,

The difference in rates depends on the room occupied; all are pleasant and well furnished but differ in size, location and accommodations.

Winter term, 12-37 year, from \$73 to \$84.

Spring term, 10-37 year, from \$61 to \$70.

Total gross expenses per year, \$226 to \$260.

From which for yearly patrons ten per cent is deducted, which gives net \$205.40 to \$234 per year.

Many pupils come to the Seminary for the study of music alone; some for music and painting, and some for art alone. To such, a deduction of \$30 per year from the above yearly rates is made. Tuition in music and use of instrument are to be added, as per schedule of conservatory prices. This class of students do not take the studies of the English course, but may have all the privileges of Class Elocution, Class Drawing, Penmanship and Composition.

EXTRA (BUT OPTIONAL) EXPENSES FOR ORNAMENTAL BRANCHES, ETC.

Instruction in the Art Department, per hour	- \$ 25
Modern Languages, each per year	- 20 00
Greek, per year	- 30 00

Latin free to students boarding in Seminary and pursuing the regular course.

For Course in Stenography and Typewriting:

Class of less than five pupils.	\$30 00
Class of five or more	- 25 00
Diploma,	\$3.

For teacher's provision or system of pecuniary aid, see third page of cover.

PAYMENTS

are to be per term in advance. As this is important for the prosperity of such an institution, we urge a strict observance of this requirement. Credit may be given, however, bills being settled by note within fifteen days from entering, reliable reference being named. It will be noticed that a discount of ten per cent from the bills for the year for boarding and tuition in English Course is given yearly patrons, which will be taken from the last payment of the year. It is

understood that this is made in case patrons comply with the terms of payment as named above. It is not reasonable to expect us to wait an indefinite time for the settlement of bills, and to make the same discount as to those who settle promptly and according to conditions necessary to justify the discount. It is no excuse for delinquency that the bill is not presented. Our circulars show just what the expenses are, and anyone really desirous of being prompt, can present at least a sum approximating the regular term payments. Where this is not done in the future, we shall feel justified in making bills at the close of the year without discounts.

A furnished room has a closet for wardrobe, carpet, bureau, mirror, bedstead (with spring-bed bottom; mattress and pillows) stove (if the room is not heated by furnace), chairs, study stand, pitcher, or water carrier, broom, dust pan, kerosene lamp and oil can.

Students furnish their own towels, napkins, table fork and teaspoons, and for their beds, each one pair of sheets and one pair of pillow cases, one bed quilt and one blanket.

CLERGYMEN AND MISSIONARIES, if engaged in the work of their profession exclusively, or if superannuated, receive a discount of one-fourth from price of boarding, tuition in English course, washing, fuel, lights and use of room. The same discount is given the daughters of deceased clergymen. If the attendance is for less than a school year, or bills are not promptly settled according to the above requirements, no discount will be made, but full rates charged the same as to any student attending less than a year.

N. B. — A comparison of the expenses of different schools is expected from those seeking one to patronize. We would bespeak for our circular a careful examination. It will be seen we put all in one estimate, thus the cost *seems* greater than that of some few similar institutions; but when the expense of various necessary items not furnished, that must come in as extras in bills of those *apparently* less expensive schools, as lights, washing, carpets and various other articles of furnishing, it will be found the aggregate cost far exceeds ours, besides causing numerous petty annoyances. Again to yearly patrons the discount of ten per cent reduces the actual cost

to very much less than that of most schools of equal merit. The real cost is no more, and as a rule less than at similar schools claiming especial merit as inexpensive. Examine and note what is furnished.

THERE ARE NO CONCEALED EXTRAS

We have set forth every item of school expenses necessarily incurred by pupils and give them so fully and explicitly that we flatter ourselves all inquiries are anticipated and answered.

MANUAL LABOR

is not required of any, but opportunity is given all who wish to economize expenses, or who desire it for the regular exercise it affords, to do from one to three or more hours' work per day. For this the pupil is paid by the hour, the price varying from five to fifteen cents, according to the kind of work done, the faithfulness of the worker, and the responsibility involved. Ten cents per hour is the usual average price for domestic labor not involving responsibility.

IN ORDER TO AID STUDENTS WHO MUST ECONOMIZE,

we rent a few unfurnished rooms to boarders at very low rates. The pupil supplies needed articles for her room, fuel, lights and washing from her home. Those living near Mount Carroll may thus very materially reduce expenses.

Our desire is to bring the advantages of a first-class institution within the reach of all worthy young women, hence let none who are willing to make reasonable sacrifices for an education hesitate to apply to us. We take pleasure in helping those who will help themselves.

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION

to this school should be made as early as possible in order to secure a choice of rooms.

Applicants should give name, age, attainments and probable time of remaining in the institution.

TESTIMONIALS OF CHARACTER

are expected from all strangers entering. They may be from a pastor or former teacher or any responsible person of whose standing the Principal may learn.

PUNCTUALITY.

A high standard of punctuality is required in every department of duty. Without it, character for study and scholarship cannot be maintained. If education is worth

anything, it is worth what it costs to make it thorough. It is therefore expected that every pupil will be in her place at the appointed time, even at the expense of personal sacrifice and inconvenience.

Any accepted applicant being disappointed in her purpose to enter school, should give immediate notice, that the vacancy may be filled.

NO REDUCTION

will be made to any student who leaves the institution before the close of the term, unless notice is given of such intention on entering or in case of protracted illness of the pupil.

No deduction is made for absence from the school or family during the session, except in case of severe illness, and that for a longer period than four weeks. No one will leave the institution on a plea of illness, but on the advice of a physician. In case of sickness, immediate attention is given by the Principals to the wants of the patient, and the care and comforts of home provided.

A request from parents or guardians for the student to leave the institution to visit home or for any other purpose, should be addressed directly to the Principals.

DAMAGES.

The occupants of each room shall be answerable for the damages done it during the time of occupancy.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC.

Much annoyance is sometimes occasioned teachers and pupils by a want of uniformity in the editions of the same work for text books. To obviate this difficulty, and as a convenience to pupils, there will be kept in the Seminary all books, sheet music, stationery, etc., that may be needed, for sale to pupils at the lowest prices. They are cash articles, and in case credit is desired, an additional per cent must be paid by those accommodated. It is hoped, however, none will ask it. Text books used in the regular English Course may be rented by pupils in the Manual Labor Department.

Pupils are requested to bring for reference such text books as they may have. A very large part of the instruction is oral, or obtained from other sources than from the particular book chosen for daily use.

Conservatory of Music.

A systematic course of study, with well-defined grades, is evidently necessary in an institution

of this kind, to give music a place among other branches of instruction. We have arranged such a course as will give variety to the pupil's work and acquaint her with the different schools of musical composition as well as to assist in the rendering of the best compositions of first class writers, both ancient and modern. The sonatas of Haydn, Mozart and Beethoven will occupy a regular portion of the pupil's attention, and cultivation of taste and appreciation of the pupils will be constantly kept in mind.

The department of organ playing will receive special attention, and will include the works of the best classic writers. Pupils will be taught to play a score correctly without the use of the old-fashioned "thorough-bass" figuring, which involved constant violation of the rules of strict musical composition, and which has no place in modern organ playing. Knowledge of the construction of the pipe organ of the present day will be imparted, together with instruction in the department of registration.

It will be the aim of the instructor to assist the student in harmony to a practical comprehension of the rules of musical composition, and to encourage and cultivate whatever germs of talent may show themselves.

The "thorough bass" method, mentioned above, is incidental to harmony, and is included in it. The study of "harmony" or "musical theory" will further be made practical by being called to the pupil's attention in connection with the piano forte and organ playing, enabling the performer to obtain an understanding of the construction of what she is playing. A mastery of Grammar is not more indispensable to the accomplished orator, than a mastery of harmony is to one who would excel in music. It must underlie all sound culture.

The system of daily lessons in music has been tested here many years. Its advantages are various and need not be enumerated. The results are the most thorough and complete musical discipline, helping to build up a Conservatory of Music second to none in the West.

It is designed in the Piano Method to impart correct principles of technique. The sensibility and will of the pupil are largely exercised in giving direction to muscular action, so that which is often purely "machine" work, is brought under mental control. Thus are soon developed a musical

perception and discrimination in regard to tone and touch, qualities greatly needed as a means to fine interpretation.

Careful attention is given to the use of pedals (especially the damper), in accordance with Wm. Sherwood's ideas on the subject, as expressed in a supplement to the *Etude* for September, 1884.

The following Piano Course can but serve as a clue to the work, for there must be made necessarily many variations, in adapting it to the needs of individual pupils. In all cases, as soon as practicable, a varied selection of pieces from the works of the best composers is given, and with many pupils, it is often thought best to make these pieces take the place of "studies." That is, they are so analyzed with reference to the qualities demanded in a tasteful and conscientious musical rendering of them, that the pupil may come to have a realizing sense of any technique involved, as a *means* and not the *end* of interpretation.

History of Music is a requisite for graduation, and the Piano Rehearsals are illustrative of the development of Piano music.

The Graduating Course of Music.

GRADE I. — Five finger exercises *without notes.*

Kœhler, Op. 218.

L. H. Sherwood, *Ecol de Facilité.*

GRADE II. — Wieck, Method in technique.

Bertini, Op. 29.

Heller, Op. 47.

Sherwood, Metronome Orchestration.

GRADE III. — Weick, (continued).

Kullak, Op. 48, bk. I.

Matthews, Studies in Phrasing.

Bach, Two Part Inventions.

Eschmann, Op. 22.

GRADE IV. — Cramer, 50 Select Studies.

Tausig, Daily Studies, bk I.

Kullak, Op. 48' bk. I, (continued).

GRADE V. — Tausig, Daily Studies, bk II.

Kullak, Op. 47, bk II.

Moschelles, Op. 70.

The Advanced Course on Piano.

Tausig, Daily Studies, bk. III.

Kullak, Op. 43, bk. III.

Chopin, Some of the *Etudes.*

Bach, Fugues, (selected.)

Also an extended study of more difficult compositions of various styles than those required of graduates.

Graduating Course in Harmony.

ELEMENTARY. — From one to one and a half years. This includes oral drill in the leading facts and rudiments, Chart and Church music, Analysis of Chords, Thorough Bass, etc., and the application of the chief principles to the simple exercises in the chord connection, cadences and modulations.

The apparatus used is that arranged by the Rev. L. H. Sherwood, in his music school at Lyons, N. Y.

ADVANCED. — Additional time, ordinarily a year; Weitzmann's Manual of Theory is taken as a basis of instruction.

The Extended Course in Theory.

This comprises Extended Harmonies. Analysis of the elements of Counterpoint and Form.

CONCERTED PIECES.

During the course, pieces suited to the different grades are selected from the composers Jensen, Grieg, Blumenthal, Reinecke, Tschaiikowsky, Rubenstein, Moskowski, Gounod, Schuman, Schubert, Mendelssohn, Chopin, Wagner, Liszt, Beethoven and others.

The Elementary Course in Harmony is required of graduates in both vocal and instrumental departments.

DEPARTMENT OF VOICE CULTURE.

It is not an easy task to specify a particular course in voice culture, as there is such a variety of voices requiring different treatment. However, every teacher must have in mind a principle of development, or method by which to work from, that can be adapted to all voices with equal success. To accomplish good work, much depends upon the judgment and experience of the teacher, as well as the kind of the method used, and the capability of the pupil.

"Voice is breath converted into sound; the more breath and strength one has, so much the more power of voice;" hence the necessity of first acquiring a knowledge of correct breathing, with good understanding of the laws of health, then proceed to voice production.

Place the tones throughout the entire range of the voice, free from any muscular contraction. Let it be understood that the throat is but a passage way for the breath.

Insist upon a thorough practice of exercises for distinct enunciation and vocal articulation preparatory to song-singing. A clear understanding as far as possible of the content of the words and music

should be gained before an attempt at producing is made. From Concone, Vaccai, Marchesi, Nava, Pannofka and other standard authors, selections are made, best adapted to the advancement of each pupil, and a choice variety of German, Italian, English and American songs are interspersed. During the last year of the vocal course particular attention is given to the study of the Standard Operas and Oratorios. All vocal students pursuing the course are expected to attend the classes in sight reading, and to assist in chorus work.

To encourage conscientious study with a view to making thoughtful and intelligent vocalists is the aim of the department.

COURSE OF ORGAN STUDY.

FIRST GRADE.—(a) Rink's "First Three Months at the Organ;" (b) "Thirty Elementary Studies," by Best.

SECOND GRADE.—(a) First Book of Rink's Organ School; (b) Whiting's First Six Months at the Organ.

THIRD GRADE — (a) Dudley Buck's Eight Studies in Pedal Phrasing; (b) Bach's Easier Preludes and Fugues.

FOURTH GRADE — Rink's Organ School, fourth and fifth books.

GUITAR — Carcarri's Method.

The utmost thoroughness will be insisted upon in each and all of the above departments, and no pupil will be allowed to rush over piano studies, as scholars are too frequently permitted to do.

DIPLOMAS IN MUSIC

are conferred upon those who complete the prescribed course of study satisfactorily.

An extended course of music, occupying one or two years is arranged, which some of our students take after completing the regular course and receiving the diplomas. To such, who may attain superior excellence in expression and execution, medals are presented.

The instruments in use in this institution are superior to those usually found for practice. Of pianos, organs, melodeons, guitars, etc., there are over twenty-five in use in the building. Among them is an Ivers and Pond parlor grand and a Chickering upright piano, and a large double bank organ, full pedal bass, giving every requisite for acquiring the touch and the use of the pipe organ.

The *Technicon*, a machine lately brought before the public, a notice

of which is given in another column, will be continued in use this coming year by conservatory pupils. Also the *Techniphone*.

TERMS AND EXPENSES IN THE MUSICAL CONSERVATORY.

The cost of instruction we believe we have reduced to the lowest possible figures for a first-class institution. Besides the lessons given by the Principals, several associate teachers, who are thoroughly competent instructors, give lessons under the supervision of the Principals, who are responsible for the conduct of the entire conservatory. Every pupil's standing and classification is determined by the Principals and her lessons directed and controlled by them, whether under their daily instruction or under that of an assistant. Thus, while pupils taught by an assistant have instruction at a very low price, they really have the benefit of the large experience of the Principal.

CONSERVATORY EXPENSES.

Instruction in Piano, Organ (Pedal Bass) and Guitar Music; Vocalization (voice building), each:	
Private daily lessons per year, of assistant	\$48 00
Private lessons (same as daily) two per week, per year	22 00
Class lessons, class of two; daily lessons, per year	30 00
Harmony, two lessons per week, one hour each, four in class, per year	25 00
Private daily lessons from Principal, of either the vocal or the instrumental department, per year	97 00
Private lessons from the same, two per week (same as daily), per year	40 00
Class lessons, half hour each, in class of two, every other day, from either of the Principals, per year	50 00
Class lessons, half hour each, in class of two, two lessons per week, from either of the Principals, per year	40 00
Harmony and Musical Composition, class of four, from Principal, two lessons per week, of one hour each, per year	40 00
Use of Piano or organ, one hour per day, per year	10 00
Use of large Pedal Bass Organ, one hour per day, per year	13 00

The arrangement of terms, it is apparent, brings the very highest order of instruction within the reach of those to whom otherwise it would be wholly inaccessible. Instruction, which, in the larger cities, cost \$4 to \$5 per lesson, is here furnished at a mere nominal cost. While, therefore, the conservatory offers to the wealthy the best advantages money can procure, it also offers the same to those of limited means.

THE DEPARTMENT OF ART

Is given a prominence not usual in Literary Institutions. Here it has the same careful attention as the Collegiate Department, and many students devote their time almost exclusively to this department. It

is so graded that all who desire can graduate with the same honors as in Music.

THE ART COURSE

Comprises Penciling, Crayons, Water Colors, Oil Painting and History of Art and is arranged as follows:

First Year—Pencil Drawing in Landscape, Flowers, Fruit and Figures, Elements in Perspective.

Second Year—Crayon and Water Colors. Object drawing with Practical Perspective.

Third Year—Oil Painting from copies, to acquire manual execution.

Fourth Year—Oil Painting in connection with the Aerial Perspective and Higher Studies.

The course of Perspective will embody the system of Chapman, Pensley, Krusi and others, with practical application of sketching from nature.

The study of Perspective will be a more prominent feature of the Art Course than formerly, and more time will be devoted to sketching from nature.

The object of the course is to educate the mind as well as the eye and hand, that the pupil may be able rightly to appreciate and perpetuate the beauties of nature rather than to "paint pictures."

Portrait painting will receive special attention this coming year.

Instruction in *repousse* work and wood carving given when desired.

For those who wish to devote themselves entirely to art studies, a course of private reading is furnished, and other helps, to a right understanding of the Theory and History of Art.

CALENDAR FOR 1889-90.

The academic year is divided into three terms:

Fall term (37th year) opens on Thursday, September 5th, 1889.

Fall term closes December 18th, 1889.

Winter term opens January 2d, 1890.

Winter term closes March 28th, 1890.

Spring term opens March 29th, 1890.

Spring term closes June 4th, 1890.

BURCHARD—The 13th inst., at the residence of her uncle, M. N. Burchard, after a long and painful illness, Ida Gregg, only child of the late Dr. J. Gregg and Carrie W. Burchard, aged 19 years.

Burial at St. Louis.—*From Chicago Tribune.*

THE OREAD.

AUGUST, 1889.

F. A. W. Shimer and Adelia C. Joy,
Publishers and Proprietors.

SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

Officers of Alumnae.

President — Miss Sarah Hostetter.
Vice-President — Miss Hattie Halde-
man.
Secretary — Miss J. M. Hall.
Treasurer — Mrs. Nellie Rinewalt.

Reunion Society.

President — J. M. Rinewalt.
Secretary — Miss Joanna Claywell.
First Vice-President — Mrs. W. R.
Hostetter.
Second Vice-President — Mrs. Lud-
wick.

Y. W. C. A.

President — Miss Margaret Winters.
Vice-President — Miss Jessie Hall.
Secretary — Mrs. L. F. Frank.
Corresponding Secretary — Miss Nettie
Griggs.
Treasurer — Miss Lulu Kelly.

Oread Society.

President — Jessie Hall.
Vice-President — Grace Hutton.
Secretary — Kittie Miller.
Corresponding Secretary — Visa Deuel.
Treasurer — Nellie Bussey.
Librarian — Pella Parkinson.
First Teller — Minnie Palmer.
Second Teller — Edna Dunshee.

B. W. C. S.

President — Mrs. O. O. Fletcher,
Springfield, Ill.
Treasurer — Miss Helen Walker, Bar-
ry, Ill.
Recording Secretary — Miss A. Lichty,
Mt. Carroll, Ill.

Corresponding Secretary — Miss J. M.
Hall, Mt. Carroll, Ill.

Executive Committee — Miss Adelia
C. Joy, Mt. Carroll, Ill.; Mrs. F. L.
Wells, Mt. Carroll, Ill.; Mrs. L. E. Free-
man, Mt. Carroll, Ill.

Names and addresses of the Executive
Board of the "Teachers, Students and
Friends of the Mt. Carroll Seminary In-
corporated":

C. L. Hostetter, President, Mt. Car-
roll.

Adelia C. Joy, Secretary, Seminary.
J. M. Rinewalt, Treasurer, Mt. Car-
roll.

Mrs. V. Mackay Bede, Chadwick, Ill.
Mrs. W. Branch Sawyer, Lincoln,
Neb.

H. H. C. Miller, First National Bank
Building, Chicago.

Dr. H. S. Metcalf, Mt. Carroll.

Hon. Geo. L. Hofman, Mt. Carroll.

Judge W. S. Shirk, Sedalia, Mo.

THIS is a year of generous giv-
ing to institutions of learning. Mrs.
R. Gove's bequest of five thousand

dollars towards the endowment,
makes our Seminary a sharer in the
rejoicing. Mrs. Gove would help
a woman's work for woman. We
often wonder why when young men
have received so largely and had
so much greater opportunities than
their sisters, that women will
choose institutions open only to
men for the bestowal of their
wealth. Fifty thousand this year
is presented by a woman to old
Harvard, already rich with numer-
ous gifts.

We think there has never been a
time when so much wealth, in so
many places, has been set apart for
the cause of education. We rejoice
in the princely gifts to institutions
in the West, and particularly for
that one that makes Chicago Uni-
versity a certainty. May many
others be stimulated to do large
things for the cause of education,
and may our generous givers al-
ways keep in mind that there can-
not be a high development of soci-
ety without the highest culture of
woman.

MANY pleasant remarks were
made anniversary week by friends
visiting at the Seminary, on the
ladylike deportment and womanli-
ness of students. The pleasant
attention shown the guests of the
house by the social committee and
others was fully appreciated by the
recipients and by those in charge
of the institution, who particularly
desire that their pupils cultivate
the spirit of kind helpfulness, which
is one of the essential elements of
the higher type of woman.

It was with feelings of deep re-
gret that the news was received of
the death of Miss Sill, formerly
principal of one of our sister insti-
tutions. Many who were compar-
ative strangers honor her who so
generously sacrificed that she
might found and establish a school
that should richly share in the de-
velopment of the women of the
West. For many years to come
may her memory continue to be an
inspiration to those who have sat
under her teachings.

SOMETIMES travel opens our eyes
to what we have not and sometimes
to what we have. A few days ride
through Illinois and Iowa brought
us home to exclaim, Mt. Carroll is
a beautiful little town, such as is
not often seen in the West. It has
more of the completeness and fin-
ish of our older villages of the
East. Nature has been kind in
furnishing a bit of picturesque

scenery along our little stream of
water that rejoices the hearts of all
lovers of beauty. The schools, the
churches, the pleasant homes, the
wellkept lawns, the many overhang-
ing trees, the general air of plenty
and comfort give satisfaction to all
onlookers who wish good things for
their race. Add to this its easy
access by river and rail, and its
noted healthfulness, and Mt. Car-
roll becomes a sort of ideal place of
its size, for those who wish quiet,
peace and comfort.

SOME interested students of
Browning from town and Seminary
composed a club that met weekly
during the past season, with Prof.
Hazzen as their enthusiastic leader.
Prof. Hazzen is never quite so
happy as when in the midst of
these, his followers, discussing the
beauties and enigmas of this won-
derful writer. Not a little credit is
due him for seeking to cultivate a
taste for the best in literature. He
does this in his daily classes, his
lectures in chapel, and the clubs
that meet with him for the special
study of standard authors.

Report of the Oread Society.

To the Oread Society the school
year of 1888-89 has been one of
marked progress.

Beginning the year with quite a
sum of money in the treasury and
a membership comprising nearly
the entire school, we were enabled
to accomplish much, both in the
way of interesting programs and of
improvements in our Society rooms.

The committee on furniture pur-
chased an antique oak table, with
president's and secretary's chairs
to match, which, with a new large
lamp and another book case, add
much to the appearance and com-
fort of our rooms.

The next question was how to
fill our new book case. Having
so far discarded fiction we purchased
with the remainder of the money in
the treasury the complete works of
George Eliot and Dickens, together
with *Les Miserables*, *Ben Hur*, and
The Last Days of Pompeii. The
opportunity was then given for all
who were interested in the Oread to
make private contributions of books.
This was responded to by several
members of the society, and it is
hoped that others will yet contrib-
ute to our library.

During the entire year the daily
Inter Ocean has been kept on the
reading table in the library, where
all were at liberty to read it.

In the fall term, with Miss Mary
Brockway as our president, we

continued the line of study adopted last year, taking up the English authors, historians, novelists, poets and statesmen, devoting an evening to each.

Toward the close of the term one evening was devoted to a quotation match, which proved to be a pleasant and profitable recreation.

In November, much to the regret of the society, the president resigned. Miss Ellen Eastman was chosen to fill the vacancy. At Christmas time we gave to the public a Shakespearian session, consisting of scenes from "Henry V." and "As You Like It," with reviews of the two plays. We purchased a bust of Shakespeare for the occasion, which now adorns our Oread rooms.

All through the winter term our president, Miss Eastman, with untiring energy and a devotion to the work rarely met with, proved her efficiency as a leader of others, and as she leaves the Seminary to pursue her work in other fields of labor it is the earnest wish of the society that she may ever be successful there as she has been among us.

Since Christmas the programs have consisted of studies in Roman and Grecian literature, with several evenings devoted to modern German and French writers.

Among the novel attractions were an old fashioned spelling match, and an original serial story in six chapters, written by different members of the society.

In April the society held a chocolate social, which was a great success, and was enjoyed by all present.

Miss Jessie Hall is elected president for next term and as this year closes we cannot but feel that a still brighter future is in store for our beloved "Oread," and we trust that the Seminary girls of the coming year will take hold of the work with an earnestness which will be untiring in its energy for the success of the society. F. E. G.

MISS MARY B. PUTNAM, a graduate from both the Michigan State Normal and the University of Michigan, has been engaged for the ensuing year as teacher of languages in Mt. Carroll Seminary. Miss Putnam, from a family of teachers, has herself had several years' experience and comes most highly recommended by professors in Ann Arbor and principals with whom she has been associated as teacher.

RECOGNIZING the growing demand for typewriters and stenographers, the Remington, the best machine made, has

been purchased, and a department for instruction has been added to others of the Seminary, and the institution now prepares young women for office work. This furnishes a very suitable employment and one to which they are often better adapted than that of teaching, to which so many turn.

Special Thanks

Are due Miss Grannis for her zeal in inspiring her pupils with a love for language study. We recognize the value of her systematic daily drill in class, her bright conduct of the German table and the pleasing public exercises given by her department.

German for Americans

Comes to our desk as the OREAD is about to go to press. In the preface of this work the author states that "the pronunciation, the gender, the syntax, the idiomatic expression, the classification of nouns and verbs and many and other particulars inherent in the genius of the language, which appear to rise, each and all of them, as obstacles difficult, for the student to overcome, in this book, are treated and arranged in such manner as to render the study of the German comparatively easy." This, together with the pronunciation attached to each work, the simplicity of rules, etc., render the work valuable for the class intended. Address

Ig. Kohler,
No. 911 Arch Street,
Philadelphia.

W. C. T. U. Work.

While Mrs. Backus, superintendent of the Evangelical Department of W. C. T. U. work in Illinois, was a guest at the Seminary during the district convention, the friends became interested in the story of her temperance horse. For their benefit and others we copy the following from the *Union Signal*:

I have been to a convention, and while there I heard this little story in verse that I think will please you all very much. It shows that there are temperance horses as well as "other folks." A true and earnest temperance woman in the city of Rockford, Ill., Mrs. T. G. Backus, whom we all love dearly, owns and drives (very gently, as she does everything else) this famous horse, whose name is Dolly. Because her mistress is such a staunch friend and advocate of the "cause," Dolly soon became one also. She used to carry the temperance women on many errands of love and mercy and never seemed so proud as when she had in charge her dear mistress and that good friend of, and ex general in, the Prevention Army, Mrs. S. M. I. Henry. One day these ladies were out on a temperance mission as usual and drove up in front of the postoffice, just as they did so a brew-

er's cart, full of beer kegs, was driven in front of them, when lo! gentle Dolly, who never before was known to do such a fractious thing, began to back in a most positive and decided manner away from the beer wagon. This dumb protest at once inspired Mrs. Henry, and straightway the following verses dropped from her ready pen:

There never beat a truer heart
Beneath a silken vest,
Than that which throbs with loyal strength
In Dolly's patient breast.
A brave, quick heart, with hidden fire
And pulses firm and strong,
Scorning no honest hitching post,
Waiting, if short or long;
So that the standing ground is sweet,
If it be not too near
Some other nag who stoops to draw
A filthy cart of beer.

CHORUS.

Then she will not fail to "Back us,"
Back us from the cart of beer;
Dolly, back us, back us steady,
Gently, Dolly, we are ready;
For we will not hitch you here,
Where you'll smell this filthy beer

There 's something due this faithful beast;
She bears her burdens well.
But all the merits of her deeds
My pen can never tell.
The union of the sisterhood
She serves by night and day;
With the "Crusade" she marches on,
And never calls for pay.
She never scorns the bit or rein,
But just one thing is clear,
She will not stand it to be hitched
Behind a cart of beer.

CHORUS.

Then she will not fail to "Back us,"
Back us from the cart of beer, etc

Isn't it a pretty story? I think it would make a nice recitation for a Band of Hope concert. I wish if you know of any more temperance horses or dogs you would not fail to report them to your ever loving friend,
CAPTAIN DEBORAH.

The Conversation Method for Speaking, Reading and Writing French

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Family News.

PROF. AND MRS. HAZZEN are spending the summer in Lynn, Mass. Miss Grannis, after visiting Alma Mater and relatives, goes to her brother in California. Miss Winter will be with relatives and friends in Michigan and New York. Misses Bole and Griggs will spend a month in Chautauqua, and will endeavor to have the time profit them professionally. Miss Slee joins a sketching party for a month and spends the rest of her vacation with home friends in New York. Miss Topping divides her time between Kansas and Denver. Miss Ferguson visits friends in Illinois and elsewhere, and, later, will study in New York City. Miss Hall, after an absence of five years, is again with her home friends in Elmira, N. Y.

Miss A. Lichty and Miss M. Fisher efficiently served as assistants in the music department during the absence of Miss Topping, while studying in New York City.

Miss Mary Lichty, of the class of '87, responded to the roll call June 6 by expressing her warm love for Alma Mater as the institution with which most of her school life is linked. It seemed to her that those who come to the institution for a limited time can not have that deep interest that is felt by those whose homes are in Mt. Carroll.

It is understood that application for admission to the seminary implies a pledge on the part of the applicant to keep faithfully its laws, and no one who enters can be retained who is found persistently out of harmony with the general requirements of the institution.

CAPT. AND MRS. HISERODT, from Natchez, Miss., Dr. and Mrs. Halteman, of Delevan, Wis.; the Brockway family, with Mrs. Emmert, from Chicago, and members of the Eastabrook family from Milledgeville, relatives of members of the graduating class were among the visitors at Mt. Carroll anniversary week.

MISS MADGE MYERS is established in Chicago as teacher of instrumental music.

Mr. and Mrs. Dey (Mrs. Dey will be remembered as Miss Helen Perrine) have just moved into a new home in Princeton, N. J., to which friends of the past, as well as the present, are welcome.

MISS FANNIE BARKER completed her course of study in the University of Ann Arbor this June and was the only lady honored with a part on class day, she having been chosen prophet for the occasion.

MRS. MARIE PLATTENBURG LEIGHTON, from 1617 Temple St., Los Angeles, Cal., writes at commencement time, a most delightful letter of her trip westward and the attractions of the

Golden State. She says, "We feel grateful to the climate and think our life here will be pleasant with one exception—the distance from our old home and dear friends. The distance keeps me from being one of your number present to-day. . . I wish to be remembered to all my friends, especially those of the class of '86."

MISS BONNA RIDGWAY remains in Germany another year for study.

MRS. HAZZEN included in her Western trip, early in the vacation, a stay with Mrs. Sawyer, of Lincoln, Neb. She reports our well-known Winona Branch as energetically progressive as ever. The hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer insures for all guests in their beautiful home a most enjoyable visit, as several of us have proven.

MISS BLANCHE STRONG sailed for Europe June 19, with a party of ladies from Minneapolis, where she has been teaching of late. They go from Liverpool to London, making stops on the way; from London to Paris, Switzerland and Germany. Miss Strong visits each of the principal musical cities and hopes to listen to the best of music. Before returning in the spring, she will take a trip into Italy. She is trying to plan her journey home so as to be in Mt. Carroll commencement time. This plan the many friends of her school days will heartily commend.

MISS HOBBS has been in charge of the music department of the Collegiate Institute at Benton Harbor, Mich. In company with Miss Roe, of the Class of '88, and friends of the latter she sailed for Europe early in the summer. Miss Roe expects to remain one, two or more years for the purpose of study. Miss Hobbs returns early in the fall.

MISS S. A. TOWNE sends greetings from Dresden, Kan.; Mrs. F. Snow-Lyman from her home in Oak Park.

MRS. L. M. McAFEE in expressing regret that she was unable to attend Reunion writes: "Some of my pleasantest memories are connected with the dear old seminary."

THE alumnae will sympathize with Mrs. C. A. White-Robinson, as she writes: "We have had but one sorrow—a grief so deep that time does not change it. We buried our baby boy in December."

MISS L. CLEMMER is engaged for the fourth year as teacher in the public school of Lanark.

MISS TOPPING spent last winter in New York City studying with Erani. She returned to her class at the Seminary in the spring. She was warmly received at concerts given en route and at Sterling, where she was engaged as soloist for a concert given by a music club of that city. Miss Topping and her class-

mate, Miss Roe, with Miss Menefee, were three bright Mt. Carroll Seminary girls who received during their study in New York warm praise from their several instructors.

THE members of the Hostetter family continue to be among the cordial supporters of the Seminary, though they have some time since outgrown the days of tutelage. They are warm in sympathy and hearty in co-operation with all that promises good to the institution.

THE Hofer sisters, four in number, have established themselves in a home of their own making and each follows her special bent in personal improvement and bread winning. Mr. and Mrs. Hazzen and others passing through Chicago frequently see them and send back favorable reports.

MISS E. WRIGHT, who added to her high school course study, at the seminary as a preparation for college, graduated this year from the Iowa State University.

THE board of the Crystal Lake public schools kindly held a vacancy in their corps of teachers for Miss Gibbs, engaging a supply while she completed her course of study at the seminary.

MRS. EMMA FRAZER-BROWN was a welcome caller at the seminary this year. She is the mother of eight children. Their home is in Shelby, Iowa.

MR. J. A. COLEHOUR is proprietor of a charming summer resort in Battle Lake, Minn., 187 miles from St. Paul. He writes that Miss Sue Colehour is living in Detroit, Minn., and that Mrs. A. Humphrey-Page is a near neighbor and warm friend of Mrs. Colehour.

As Miss H. Metcalf's father has received an important appointment in Washington, her home will soon be in that city. Had she remained West, it was her intention to continue her study in Mt. Carroll Seminary next year.

MISS FANNIE MIDDAGH continues to sing of the health-giving influence of Colorado, and to be interested in real estate in Denver, her adopted home.

MRS. N. BUTTON-SQUIER, from Trempealeau, Wis., writes: "I rejoice in your prosperity, though I would like to think of the seminary as being the same as when I left it. My love to the 'old settlers.'"

WE received an announcement of the closing exercises of the Creal Springs Seminary, June 6th and 7th, of which Mrs. G. Brown-Murrah is principal. Miss Hatch has had charge of the music department of this school during the past year.

AMONG former students from abroad at the seminary anniversary week we notice Miss Keith, of Jerseyville; Miss Elder, Concord, Iowa; Miss Dudley, Lake Geneva, Wis.; Mrs. Barker, Clin-

ton, Iowa; Miss Fenn, Camanche, Iowa; Mrs. Moscript, Milledgeville; Miss Stuart, Wall Lake, Iowa; Miss Goff, Walnut, Kan.; Miss E. White, Hanover; Mrs. Dora Lambertson-Nichols, Beatrice, Neb.; Miss Metcalf, Lansing, Iowa.

MRS. ALICE IVES-BREED, in addition to the care of a large family, has been president of "The Woman's Club" in Lynn, Mass.; president of the ladies auxiliary to the Y. M. C. A. of the city, and chairman of "Emergency Association." Her description of a trip to Alaska we print on another page of this number of the OREAD. Mrs. Breed contemplates a trip to Norway and Sweden in the near future.

MRS. M. A. STEVENS-BENNETT now resides in Kansas City. Her husband, Dr. Bennett, is anatomist in the Kansas City Homeopathic Medical College. Dr. and Mrs. Bennett expect to visit Paris this summer.

MISS ELDER continues in charge of the music department in the Academy at Concord, Iowa. Miss Laura Preston has been teaching music in Winston, Mo. Miss Mabel Newcomer is one of the public school teachers of Rising City, Neb.

MISS J. CLAYWELL continues interested in the work of the W. C. T. U. She attended the national convention in New York City in the fall, and now is presenting the work of the Y's at the county conventions. She is one of the moving spirits in Carroll and vicinity in temperance and other good works.

MISS MARY CALKINS returns to Bethany College, Kansas, as principal of the department of vocal music. She is one of twelve music teachers in the institution.

MISS DELLA ANGLE has been teaching music in The Dalles, Oregon, and is so well pleased with the Far West she will probably return again after spending her summer vacation in the East.

MRS. LIZZIE WYKOFF-GREEN is living in St. Louis, her husband being pastor of one of the churches of that city.

MISS S. B. CLARK and mother send greeting and a generous pledge for the endowment.

MISS MARTHA POWELL is suffering from nervous debility to such an extent she is forced to live the most quiet life possible, avoiding all mental labor and excitement. From her home she writes: "My interest in all the students in the seminary remains as strong as ever. You have my good will and love always." Miss Powell was for many years connected with the Shaw University, in Raleigh, N. C.

MISS ANNA WILLIAMSON writes: "Although it has been eight years since I left the seminary my interest in it and

love for it has not waned. There is never a day I do not think of it, and feel thankful that two years of my life were spent there. It is not alone the benefit one receives from the different branches of study, but from excellent precepts taught and the good influences she never ceases to feel."

MISS MARY FRANKLIN has been some months in Europe busy with her chosen profession—art.

HENRY METCALF, M. D., a graduate of the Beloit College in '78, was poet at the public alumni meeting held in connection with the anniversary exercises of the college. Dr. Metcalf received part of his preparatory instruction at the Seminary in the days when its doors were open to the boys as well as the girls. Now he is warmly interested in the endowment of the Seminary, and has given much time in aiding the work. He continues a student, as he will always be, and by his culture, honors the institutions with which he has been associated.

CARROLL COUNTY BANK has been opened recently, officered by former Seminary students—Messrs. Campbell and Mr. Rinewault, with one of Mt. Carroll's most able business men, Mr. O. F. McKinney. The friends of these gentlemen congratulate them upon their auspicious beginning and wish for them increasing prosperity.

WITH deep interest the friends of Miss Elia Campbell will follow her in her newly chosen work on foreign field. Her brother's wife, known to the Seminary as Miss Wortman, wrote earnestly a year ago of China's need, saying, "Our prayer is that many may consecrate themselves to this service and that I shall not many months stand alone the only representative of American Baptist women among 4,000,000 hakka Chinese women."

MRS. GRACE WHITE MIGHELL is living in Lake City, Iowa. Her husband is engaged in grain and stock trade and she, with her characteristic energy, is to assist in the bookkeeping as well as look after the home with the little daughter, who is the special pride of its parents.

MRS. G. HALTEMAN WELCH, with her husband, Prof. Welch, has been connected as teacher with the Baptist College in Sioux Falls, Dak., during the past year.

MRS. FLORENCE TAYLOR REID, Hudson, Wis., and Mrs. Ella Thornton Whiting, Batavia, Ill., both sent kind words of remembrance this June.

MISS L. M. KENDALL, as teacher of piano, organ and harmony, is connected with the Summer Music School at Morristown, N. Y. This school continues from July 15 to Aug. 24.

MISS EMMA MYERS returns to Gallatin, Tenn., as assistant music teacher.

MISS MATTIE EDGERLY is keeping books for the firm of Edward F. Dyke & Co., Chicago.

LATE news from Miss Bonna Ridgeway gives her address as Villa Marshall Allee 1, Blasewitz, Dresden.

MISS MARY BROCKWAY sails for Europe in September, where she will remain to study one, two or more years. She expects to be in Dresden till summer, when she will travel with friends.

COLLEGES are now opening their doors for women, and we rejoice in the larger opportunities that these later days are bringing that class whose educational privileges were formerly so limited. Our high schools do not usually prepare students for college, and hence it becomes a matter of importance that other schools make especial provision for those young women who wish to pursue an extended course at one of our higher institutions. Mt. Carroll Seminary recognizes this need, and, besides its regular course, offers facilities for such preparation, and when needed will adapt the work to the requirements of the college the pupil desires to enter.

NORMAL, Ill., July 9, 1889.

Dear Miss Jay:—Your letter and programmes of commencement week were received. Many thanks. But reading them makes us regret more than ever that Carrie and I could not be present on the occasion. I think we regret even more that some of the Baptist women of the state who do not know Mt. Carroll so well as we do could not have been there.

Remembering the pleasant life my two sisters had at Mt. Carroll, and the benefit they received, both physically and intellectually, I cannot but be anxious to have the school kept in the denomination. And I rejoice to see that many are responding to the generous offer made to the Baptist women.

If one woman can give out of her own earnings what Mrs. Shimer has offered, surely all the rest of us together can raise the \$100,000 to make the running of the school an assured success, when the standing and dignity of our denomination depend so much upon the number and character of our schools, and when every day the work not only at home but in foreign lands is demanding more women for laborers, and demanding that they have a more liberal culture.

With earnest wishes for the success of the "Baptist Women's College Association," and with hearty good cheer for you in the good work of your lives, I am cordially yours, FLORA PENNELL,

Preceptress, Ill. State Normal Univ.

ANNIVERSARY WEEK.

The *Standard* of June 20 furnishes a report of anniversary week, from which we quote as follows:

"Commencement week is always, at Mt. Carroll, a holiday season. The village trees and hills, at this time, are in their richest green, as if for the occasion, and visitors from the dusty world without delight in the rural pictures that abound. The baccalaureate sermon, before the graduating class of 1889, was preached on Sunday evening, June 2, by Rev. D. E. Halteman, D. D., of Delevan, Wis. A very large congregation listened with eager attention to his exposition of John viii:12: "I am the light of the world. He that followeth me shall not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life." With great clearness and force the suggestions of the text were amplified and illustrated. What Christ may become to every one was commended on the ground of (1) the purity of his personal character, (2) the clearness of his revelation concerning (a) the being of God, (b) the atonement, (c) the future life; (3) the beneficent influences which radiate in all directions, bringing (a) health, (b) happiness, (c) safety.

Dr Lorimer's lecture, on Monday evening, under the auspices of the Oread Society, on "Tramps, Cranks and Dudes," surpassed all that was to be expected from the reputation of the brilliant lecturer. An appreciative and cultured audience greeted him with applause at many places in the development of his theme. The characteristic of the first class was shown to be marked by (a) idleness, (b) impudence, (c) insensibility. Of the second, an unworthy idea dominates them; (are self-centered, are multiplying.) Of the third, a parasitic growth on society and intensely artificial. The causes which lead to these evident tendencies to "reversion to type," were fully traced; the "missing link" was found.

THE ART RECEPTION.

The Art Reception Tuesday afternoon, June 4, was one of the pleasantest affairs of the week. Many friends were present to enjoy and pass judgment upon the result of the year's work in the studio, and it certainly was satisfactory to all. We have not space to mention each pupil and her work as deserved. Every one showed careful study and earnest work. Miss Edith Wherritt, who finishes the art course this year, has shown much talent, and has proved herself to be an intelligent and industrious art student. The department under the charge of Miss Slee, of Auburn, N. Y., has been interesting and successful. She has taught her pupils to study nature, the true guide in art. Nor has she forgotten that "the new art is developed from the old," and has taught the history of art, illustrating by the finest pictures, ancient and modern. She

thoroughly understands and teaches the importance of correct principles of perspective, and the idea of color, light and shade are not forgotten.

It would be impossible for a pupil to study under Miss Slee without having an ambition to be original and correct, without having learned many true principles of art to carry with her through life.

We are glad to say that Miss Slee returns next year, and the art department will continue to be one of the interesting and refining features of the Seminary."

We give below the program for commencement evening. In the class of nine we find a representative of Canada in Miss Eastman; of Wisconsin in Miss Halteman, from Delevan; of Mississippi in Miss Hiserodt, from Natchez, while our own State has its leading city represented by Miss Brockway, and other sections by the remaining members of the class:

PROGRAM.

MARCH—Quartet C. Von Weber
Juniors.

PRAYER.
CHANT—Lord's Prayer Class
SALUTATIO Miss Halteman
Concerto, C Minor—Rondo Allegro . .
Beethoven
Miss Eastabrooks.

(With Second Piano Accompaniment.)
The Annexation of Canada. Miss Eastman
Faust—Andante and Waltz . . Gounod
Miss Brockway.

(With Second Piano accompaniment.)
The Significance of the Boston Election,
December, 1888 Miss Gale
Gounod—There is a Green Hill Far
Away Miss Eastabrooks
The Presidents of a Century . Miss Gibbs
Spinning Song from Flying Dutchman .
Wagner-Liszt
Miss Hiserodt.

(With Second Piano Accompaniment.)
Faust—E strano poter il viso suo veder,
Gounod
Miss Brockway.

The Hellenic Influence . Miss Halteman
Rhapsodie Hongroise—No. 2 . . . Liszt
Miss Nase.

(With Second Piano Accompaniment.)
Presentation of Diplomas.
Benediction.

A reporter of the above says:

Miss Eastman, who is a Canadian, discusses impartially the question of annexation. She is familiar with recent literature upon the subject, and her statistics and figures are well chosen. As she writes she grows hopeful in Canada's future, and sees that nation, in the years to come, great and prosperous, like the United States. The speaker closes with a prophecy that Canada, during the next decade, will show more progress than she has done the last half century.

Miss Gale writes on the question of Roman Catholic domination in the public schools. She defends Swinton in his paragraph on Tetzels and the sale of in-

dulgences, (the passage that precipitated the December contest in Boston) quoting the impartial historian Ranke, and even finding proof of the sale of pardons in the Prologue of Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*.

The Boston election, we are told, is an example of what woman's energy and devotion to principle can accomplish. She emphasizes the fact that the public school is a bulwark of religious liberty. In the closing strain we all join as she says:

"May the wise and good in this country still continue to uphold those principles which engendered piety, domestic purity, and a worthy citizenship in this free American Republic."

Miss Gibbs' oration is the result of much conscientious study. She gives us not a mere catalogue of events, but an able review of our country's history. Much skill is exercised in the selection of material—always a difficult task when treating such a theme.

Miss Halteman takes us in thought back to the land of "delicious fabrics," classic Hellas. She tells us that the first chapter of every modern nation is the story of Greece. Our indebtedness in many fields of thought to this land and people is made apparent to us by the thoughtful essayist, and we are taught that the influences set vibrating in that far-off time are not only felt to-day, but are increasing in potency.

The execution of the music of this program was admirable. A simple and oft-recurring strain in Miss Eastabrook's *concerto* comes frequently to mind; like the memory of a pleasant scene. Miss Brockway's trained fingers gave an artistic pleasure to those of cultivated tastes, and recalled to memory a picturesque scene in the Faust. Gounod's "There is a Green Hill Far Away," is grave and solemn. It was apparent that Miss Eastabrooks had put much conscientious work upon the piece. Wagner's spinning song is a favorite with Mt. Carroll folk. Miss Hiserodt had thoroughly mastered the difficulties with which Liszt embellished the song as he arranged it for the piano-forte. The Jewell song in Faust won applause, as it deserved, for Miss Brockway sings as well as she plays. Miss Nase's fine execution of Liszt's second Rhapsodie Hongroise was no exception to the rule that when well performed it always elicits hearty applause. The Adagio, like the passing procession of a majestic pageant; the Friska, which startles and delights you, though perchance you have heard it an hundred times; the reckless breathless dash of the Allegro, together made a suitable climax to the fine commencement program of 1889.

We quote again from the *Standard* when we say:

The exercises afforded great satisfaction to the large audience present. The address to the class was by Dr. Halteman,

whose main points were: Be sure you find your right vocation. There is no one rule upon which to build a successful life; still, if you ask, "What will my father and mother say?" and then give yourself conscientiously to the calling they would approve, you will probably succeed. Remember that happiness is found in connection with honest work; that physical, mental and moral health, the preservation of the faculties in old age, depend upon work, constant and up to the full capacity. Dr. Halteman closed with kind benedictions upon this class, the teachers and the Seminary.

The annual meeting of the Reunion Society occurred on Wednesday afternoon. An alumnae roll-call, to which absent members responded with letters, and those present with short speeches or music, was the order of the day. A large number of letters were read or quoted from, and much interesting news of old students thus gained. Deep interest was manifested by many in the endowment movement, and many were the expressions of high regard for Alma Mater. With letters and speeches, interspersed with music, two hours passed pleasantly, after which a business meeting was held and officers elected for the ensuing year. After this a meeting of the "Teachers, Students and Friends of Mt. Carroll Seminary Incorporated," was held, and the Board of Directors appointed last year was re-elected. A cordial invitation to join the school family at tea was extended by Mrs. Shimer to all old students and friends, and the dining room once more resounded with old time stories and merry making.

B. W. C. S.

The meeting of the Baptist Women's College Society was held at the appointed time with good attendance. The president being unavoidably absent, Vice President Mrs. Delphia Haynes presided. The reports of the auxiliary societies showed a growing interest in the cause, but revealed more clearly than ever the need of a worker whose time shall be given to visiting the churches and associations to press the work and instruct the workers more perfectly. The report of the executive committee showed that through insufficiency of the expense fund they had failed as yet to secure such a worker. This need was so apparent to all that provision was promptly made to meet it so that the executive committee should have a fund ready for use by July 1. Letters of appreciation and thanks were voted to Mrs. Brownlee and Mrs. Crouse. Through the efforts of the former a pledge of five thousand dollars from one of her friends and a number of smaller subscriptions were reported at this meeting. The report of the treasurer showed that the dime leaflets had been very helpful. The officers chosen for the

following year are: President, Mrs. O. O. Fletcher, Springfield, Ill.; Recording Secretary, Miss Alice Lichty, Mt. Carroll; Corresponding Secretary, Miss J. M. Hall, Mt. Carroll; Treasurer, Miss Helen Walker, Barry; Executive Committee, Miss Joy, Mrs. Freeman Mrs. Wells.

The total amount reported as pledged for the endowment (some reports not yet received) is thirteen thousand dollars. May this institution become a lasting monument to the memory of a noble woman, are the words that may be heard on every side these anniversary days.—*The Standard.*

The Conservatory.

The well-known reputation of the Conservatory under the efficient leadership of Mrs. Hazzen, insures always a treat for music lovers at the June concert. The program as given below speaks for itself as furnishing a pleasing variety of classical music. The whole was most artistically rendered and reflected great credit upon those whose names appear, and particularly upon the ladies in charge, Mrs. Hazzen and Miss Boll, while special mention might be made of the leading accompanist, Miss Ferguson, for her readiness in filling acceptably this important place.

SCHUBERT—Quartet . . . March Militaire
Misses Bussey Demmon, Lewis and Miller.

LUCANTONI—Duet . Una Notte a Venezia
Misses Abernethy and Marshall.

RUBINSTEIN—DuetWaltz Caprice
Misses Fish and Marshall.

MENDELSSOHN—Recit. and Air, 'If With all Your Hearts.'
Miss Halteman.

SCHUBERT—TrioMarch Heroique
Misses Abernethy, Deuel and Waite.

TOSTI { a. Voi e Morir
Massenet { b. Gavotte.
Miss Brockway.

CHOPINVariations B flat, Op. 12
Miss Hiserodt.

MENDELSSOHN—Solo, duet and chorus
—I waited for the Lord.

Mrs. Hazzen, Miss Topping, and Chorus.

VERDI—DuetFantasie from Il Trovatore
Misses Nase and Eastabrooks.

Rubenstein, { a. Golden Rolls Beneath Me
Mozart { b. The Violet."
Chopin { c. Love Me.
Miss Topping.

MENDELSSOHN—Quartet.Ruy Blas Overture
Miss Hiserodt and Mrs. Frank, Misses Fisher and Brockway.

PINSUTI—Quartet"Good Night."
Misses Topping, Brockway, Halteman and Marshall.

The Banquet.

All of us who were sharers of the pleasures of the banquet of June 6 felt grateful to the alumnae about Mount Carroll who arranged for the evening with so much tact and executed the plans so gracefully. The evening was a fitting finale for a pleasant year that now with others has become a memory.

FACT!

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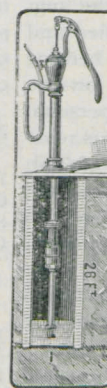
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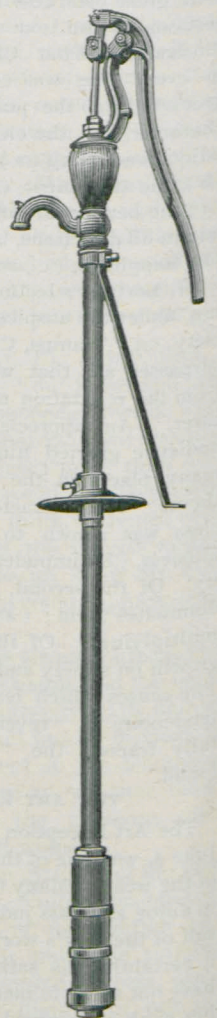
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IN AND NEAR DeLand (than which there is not a more beautiful and healthful city in Florida) I own several valuable orange groves and peach and pear orchards, part of which I will sell for cash with which to improve other Florida property. One of these groves has given a net return of \$1,560 in the past ten months, which is 12 per cent on the price (\$13,000) then upon it. Another has given a net return of 10 per cent on the price (\$12,000) then upon it. This grove now gives promise of 15 per cent the coming year. From one of my groves there were shipped 362 boxes per acre, contracted on the tree at \$1.50 per box giving a net return of \$543 per acre, and this was called less than half a crop for trees of their age, but it is 10 per cent on \$5,430 per acre. The same grove of fourteen year old trees now gives promise of more nearly a full crop for its age the coming year, which may be over 600 boxes to the acre. My other groves are but just beginning to bear, and I give these facts in my own experience as merely suggestive of the possibilities of an old or full bearing grove. During six months, from November to May, the sales of oranges from my groves of five to eight year old trees footed up over six thousand dollars. Unlike apples, orange trees, when once at full bearing age, have no "off years," but will, with proper care, bear continuously, each year increasing crops, good for 100 years or more. In view of these facts I will insure to purchasers of a part of my groves a net return of 10 per cent the coming year on the price paid. And further, I will insure an average annual net return of 10 per cent on prices paid, for five years, or any number of years while I live, and am able to have the care of them, if the purchaser will allow me to direct the care of said groves and give me the surplus, year by year, of all over 10 per cent. Such is my confidence in the future of the orange industry in this part of Florida that I am willing to give bonds securing said insurance, where proper, intelligent care is given to the groves. My groves are so located that shipment of the fruit is easy. Two of them are on the line of the J., T. & K. W. R'y, with packing houses in a few feet of the tracks and switch. The groves within the city limits are, of course, convenient to the depot. The groves I offer to insure upon are, to all human ken, as secure as any investment can well be. Titles are perfect, free and clear from incum-

brances. For my responsibility I refer to the Carroll County Bank, and First National Bank, of Mt. Carroll, Ill., and Rev. E. Wells, of the same city; H. H. C. Miller, First National Bank building, Chicago; Rev. J. A. Smith, D. D., editor of the Baptist Standard, Chicago; Hon. A. J. Sawyer, Lincoln, Neb.; Rev. J. B. Philips, Coldwater, Mich.; Volusia County Bank, DeLand, Fla.; and for quality of groves to Buford Richardson, DeLand, Fla., and O. N. Hull, Merchants' National Bank, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. I do not sell with the purpose of removing a dollar of my Florida investments from the State, but to develop other properties I own, putting them in a condition to pay as well, or better, than those I may sell.

For further particulars concerning my other groves, one of which is on a beautiful lake just out of the city limits, and two among the most desirable residence properties in the city, call at the southeast corner of Minnesota and Clara avenues, DeLand, Fla., or, after May 1st, address at Mt. Carroll Seminary, Carroll County, Ill.

F. A. W. SHIMER.

Of the quality of fruit the following letter will give some idea:

BOSTON, Mass.

Mrs F. A. Wood Shimer, Mt. Carroll Seminary, Mt. Carroll, Ill.:

DEAR MADAM:—Your shipment of Florida oranges came duly to hand, and we are pleased to say that without exception they are the finest in every particular we have ever received, both the character of fruit, thinness of skin, soundness, and the manner in which they are packed. We think your trade mark wrapper a perfect success, and by another season, when the fruit under your name has been freely distributed and properly tested, we are positive we can make large sales, and at prices that will give you perfect satisfaction. Of course this will apply particularly to the grade of your fruit marked "Fancy."

If you pardon our seeming enthusiasm we will beg to say that we think your foreman must be a person who thoroughly understands his business, as we can say with due regard to truth, that after an experience of over twenty years in handling oranges and lemons from the Sicily Islands, we have never seen better packed fruit. We make this statement, not as a bribe to get other shipments, but because we think we are doing the just and proper thing by you and your fruit when we say it, and we should say as much as we have said if we knew this was to be your last shipment to us.

We shall make you immediate returns. We almost forgot to state that the fruit came in splendid condition, not a box disturbed in any way. We think all rail is the proper way to ship.

Thanking you for your kindness, and awaiting your further favors, we are with respect,

B. F. SOUTHWICK & CO.

Several notes of a similar import to the above have been received from different houses in different cities, showing that our fruit has made a good record. Persons at all conversant with orange growing will appreciate this, as they understand that all groves do not produce choice fruit, and further, that even good fruit is not always so handled as to give the best results. It is quite as important to the grove buyer to know *what class of fruit* a grove produces as to see the condition of the trees, etc. Hence the above letter is given here.

MECHANICAL WRITING

In the Prevention and Cure of Writers' Cramp and Alleged Disorders.

Clippings From an Article Reprinted From the Medical Register, April 20, 1889.

By W. R. D. BLACKWOOD, M. D.

Philadelphia, Pa.

I HAVE had many cases of scrivener's palsy referred to me by professional friends for treatment, in which, electricity not being specially indicated, I have stated the fact to the family physician, and suggested that he could readily manage the patient himself; the result being the return of the sufferer, for the reason that few general practitioners are willing to undergo the trouble of handling such invalids during the prolonged time required to assure a complete cure. Few cases pass through my hands without electrical treatment being employed at some stage, but in late years I have found wonderful results to follow a transfer of the work from one set of muscles, which are worn out, to another bundle, which are in perfect order.

Many writers cannot stop their work, they must write, copy, or produce manuscript, if their salary is to go on. * * * Modern invention has remedied this largely, and it may be that before long it will avert all difficulty in chirography, whether in ordinary correspondence or in the most critically exact examples of bookkeeping. Millions of letters are daily sent from firm to customer, and from purchaser to producer which the ordinary pen never touches. The "typewriter" has wrought this revolution, and it has placed in the hands of physicians an instrument potent for good in the treatment of not only writers' cramp, as ordinarily observed, but it assists us in empowering those paralyzed in much greater degree to not only correspond with their friends as a pastime, but to follow with little labor a large

part, if not all, of their usual business office work.

Before going farther, I wish to say that the term "typewriter," as I mean it, does not apply to the small affairs to be found in toy stores, and at variety shops. These playthings are not only useless as practical writing machines, but they inevitably increase the trouble under consideration, because the single key used in all of them to operate the mechanism is manipulated by the thumb and finger, just as the pen is in common writing, or the sounder is in telegraphing (and telegraphers' cramp is identical with writers' cramp). Moreover, so much more force is required in operating these apparently cheap, yet dear, concerns as to greatly augment the strain, already too much, upon the muscles and nerves at fault. The only perfect writing machine worth using is the pioneer—the Remington, produced at that hive of industry, Ilion, N. Y. We possess in it to-day, the advantage of originality and improvement, just as our new navy will be built on models improved by foreign powers, the difference being that whereas the government appropriates and copies good models without compunction, the Ilion people appropriate rewards and compensation to any and all who present improvements in this marvelous servant of the busy merchant or literary man.

As a preventive of troubles incident to writers, the typewriter is invaluable. The main factor in cramp is constant drudgery without variation of activity. You can prevent paralysis due to strain by abolishing the tension. In no other way, however, can you keep a patient employed without certain danger, when threatened with writers' cramp, than by the use of this machine.

Many inquiries have been made of me as to what machine I preferred, and my reply has always been in this matter just as about batteries—get the best. Whilst imitations of any mechanism will go for a time, after a little they give out, it may be in a vital part; it is economy, therefore, to start right. I don't know exactly how I would want a better friend than my typewriter—a Remington.

Try machine writing in your cases before they get as far as paralysis; try it in your correspondence and in your office records, and I am sure that of all the fixtures you possess you will feel your typewriter to be indispensable after you master its working, which won't take long.

Of course, I don't relinquish my cases to their own care; many require treatment to hurry up the repair of the injured muscles and nerves; but instead of condemning them to inaction they keep on with their work, and the mental

effect of this plan is a matter of no small moment.

The advice of the OREAD is to use the typewriter and avoid all danger of the affliction of which Dr. Blackwood writes.

Boarding.

WE ARE frequently asked, "Do you receive students from abroad who do not board in the institution?" We answer *no*. We have made a few exceptions to this when there was a special reason given, showing that it was for the best good of the pupil. The cases are very rare where this is true. Unless there has been an understanding with the Principal, no pupil from a distance will be received without she becomes a member of our family. Experience has taught that almost all make better progress when so situated as to be regular in habits, leaving the study hours uninterrupted by callers or by going into company. We are held responsible for the progress and conduct of pupils, and we must have them with us in order to do for them what is required. We expect to make still fewer exceptions to our rule in the future than the past.

County Superintendents of Public Schools in Illinois

SIRS—We invite your attention to our TEACHERS' PROVISION, and ask your co-operation in making it of benefit to the class for which it is designed. We offer TUITION FREE to one teacher from each county, and will add to that offer the use of text books free. We also allow those preparing to teach to give notes (one year without interest) for the payment of their expenses, the other half being paid by manual labor or cash while connected with the Seminary. By availing themselves of these opportunities many young ladies of limited means have obtained an education, and have then been able to meet their obligations. Without some such assistance, these young women could not have received what they so much desired and needed. We cannot thus assist every one who applies. We wish to aid those who will make the best use of an education, and hence we desire each applicant for free tuition under this provision, to obtain a testimonial from the superintendent of the county in which she resides. We ask superintendents to recommend only those who will be an honor to the profession of teaching, that we may together, help to raise the standard of education. I would add that we are giving to those in the Normal Department instruction in the methods of teaching most approved at the present day. The success with which so many of our pupils have met, encourages us to make the Normal De-

partment a still more prominent feature of the school than in the past.

Hoping that the Superintendents addressed will heartily co-operate with us in thus assisting worthy young women and the cause for which together we are laboring, I remain,

Very truly yours,
F. A. W. SHIMER.

MT. CARROLL SEMINARY is furnishing many teachers to colleges, seminaries and public schools South and West; one of these reports, as we go to press, of having just made an important engagement with a Southern College.

Mt. Carroll Seminary students are not confined to teaching as a profession, as medicine, the law, the platform, editorial chair, office and counting room claim representatives, while equally honored, if not more so, are the hundreds that are making homes beautiful all along between the two oceans.

THE Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company now owns and operates nearly fifty-six hundred miles of thoroughly equipped road in Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri and Dakota. It has terminals in such large cities as Chicago, Milwaukee, La Crosse, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Sioux City, Council Bluffs, Omaha and Kansas City.

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THE techniphone now comes as a claimant of favor. "Within six months the techniphone has been adopted and put to daily use by more than fifty of the leading conservatories, seminaries and schools in the United States and Canada, and by a still larger number of private teachers."

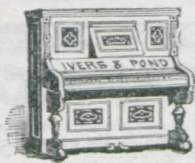
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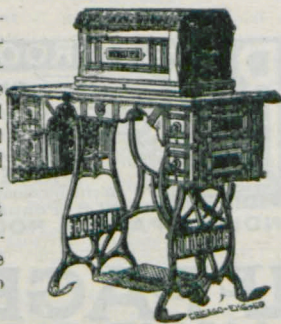
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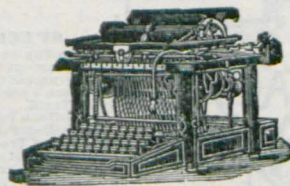
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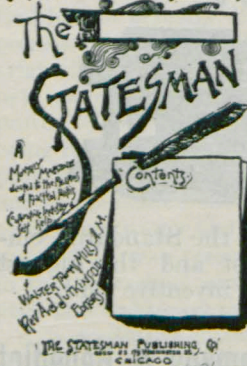
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affords advantages rarely found in an institution of this kind. There are many who would gladly make teaching a business, and who, if properly prepared, would be ornaments to the profession, but who are not able to defray the expenses of such preparation. For the aid and encouragement of such, and for the purpose of elevating the standard of common schools, the Principal has for many years practiced a system which opens to a large number the means for securing a good practical education, and a preparation for an extended field of usefulness, which they could not otherwise enjoy. The system is as follows:

To those who have not the means to secure an education, who possess good minds and unexceptionable character, as recommended by persons of known responsibility if sustained on personal acquaintance, the principal will open an account giving credit on bills for boarding, tuition, etc.; the payment of said bills to be secured by a promissory note signed by the student, if of age, (or otherwise by parents or guardian) and a reliable indorser. Notes to be given quarterly in advance, same as payments become due, on time from one to four years, one year without interest. Books and stationery are cash articles, and must be paid for when received. Those who have not friends to endorse their notes, but in other respects come fully recommended as the above, can enter the "Manual Labor Department," as set forth in another column.

To further aid in the elevation of the common schools in the State, and especially in Carroll County, the Principal will give *tuition free* in the entire *Teachers' Course* to one student from each county in the Northwest, and to one student from each township in Carroll County, Ill. Students wishing to avail themselves of this provision may apply to the School Commissioner of the County in which they reside, who will give preference to those giving the greatest promise of usefulness. The Commissioner, in making selections, will be careful to recommend only candidates of irreproachable moral character, and of decidedly good, or more than ordinary ability, to the end that the energies of the institution may not be wasted upon unworthy or incompetent persons. The schools of the people demand the best talent and the highest character on the part of those who aspire to the responsible office of teacher in them. Deficiencies arising from want of proper culture can be supplied, but not natural talent. Candidates are required to be: 1st, not less than sixteen years of age; 2d, to produce a certificate of good moral character, signed by responsible persons; 3d, to board in the institution under the special supervision of the Principal; 4th, to prove on acquaintance that they deserve the favors offered.

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We might fill the OREAD with names but forbear inflicting a long list. Persons wishing to purchase an instrument would do well to write to the above parties letters of inquiry. We have given names from the Atlantic to the Pacific, which will give some idea of the extent of the acquaintances of our financial manager, Mt. Carroll Seminary, Carroll County, Ill.

Expenses.

Our patrons in looking over the list of expenses, sometimes make unfair comparisons with other schools, or with boarding in a private family. We include a number of items in our bill, and hence the figures at one glance seem higher than do those of similar institutions. Many, in estimating the expenses of any boarding school, neglect to consider one or two important matters. We do not claim to take the place of sympathetic, judicious mothers, but we do try to exercise care something akin to that bestowed upon the young of the home. The doing of the many things that do not show, such as those who have the care of young ladies will understand, demands a great deal of time from somebody. Pupils in case of sickness, are treated by the resident physician, free of charge, unless suffering from a protracted illness. We are very happy and thankful to be able to say that the instances in which the members of our family have been ill for any length of time, are very few, the number in the whole history of the school being so small that it can be counted on one's fingers. The hygienic regulations are such as to prevent sickness, so in general we have a healthy family. We have been successful in escaping contagious diseases. In the thirty-six years of the school's history we have never had any such disease spread through our institution. The experience of five years ago illustrates the case in hand. There were cases of measles in almost every family in our city where there were young persons, but we had but one in our seminary building. We endeavor to be as diligent as possible in using the sanitary means at our command. All this requires thought, watchfulness and time. Is it not worth the while for fathers and mothers to consider these things as well as the number of dollars paid into the school treasury?

